FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE REPORTS FOR 1-30 APR

AU011652 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian in its broadcasts between 1 and 30 April carries the following economic performance reports (time and date of broadcasts in parentheses):

Durres District: Sixty-five collectives report fulfillment or prefulfillment of quarterly plan (1800 GMT 5 April); fifty-three collectives have reported prefulfillment of the 4-month plan (1330 GMT 30 April);

Elbasan District: The collectives of the Metallurgical Combine overfulfilled the quarterly plan by 1 million leks (1330 GMT 7 April); the district's overall industrial production plan to date has been overfulfilled by 7.5 million leks (1800 GMT 17 April);

Fier District has overfulfilled its industrial production plan for the first quarter by over 14 million leks (1330 GMT 8 April);

Gjirokaster District has overfulfilled its industrial production plan by 1 percent for the first quarter (1330 GMT 10 April);

Gramsh District has overfulfilled its quarterly plan by 530,000 leks (1800 GMT 3 April); the industrial production plan up to 15 April was overfulfilled 1.5 million leks (1330 GMT 18 April);

Kolonje District fulfilled its quarterly industrial plan at 102.1 percent (1330 GMT 7 April); the district exceeded its plan up to 10 April by 4.8 percent (1000 GMT 15 April);

Kukes District fulfilled the first quarterly plan at 100 percent (1800 GMT 5 April); it exceeded its general industrial production plan up to 15 April by 1 percent (1330 GMT 22 April); and overfulfilled the plan up to 20 April by 2 percent (1330 GMT 25 April);

Lezhe District has overfulfilled its industrial production plan up to 10 April by 1.1 percent (1330 GMT 15 April); the 4-month industrial production plan has been fulfilled at 100 percent (1330 GMT 30 April);

Librazhd District industrial collectives have produced goods worth 2.7 million leks over and above the quarterly plan (1330 GMT 10 April); the industrial production plan for the period up to 10 April was overfulfilled by 1.1 percent (1800 GMT 15 April); the district exceeded its general industrial production plan for the 1 January-15 April period by 2,700,000 leks (1330 GMT 21 April); and completed its 4-month plan 6 days early (1330 GMT 28 April);

Lushnje District overfulfilled its quarterly plan by over 4 million leks (1330 GMT 4 April);

Mirdite District collectives have prefulfilled the 4-month industrial production plan (1330 GMT 30 April);

Permet District overfulfilled its quarterly plan by 5 percent (1800 GMT 5 April); and fulfilled its 4-month plan 3 days early (1000 GMT 29 April).

Pogradec District has overfulfilled the 1 January-10 April industrial production plan by 3.9 million leks (1330 GMT 14 April); Sarande District has prefulfilled its industrial production plan for the 4-month period by 5 days (1330 GMT 30 April);

Shkoder District overfulfilled its quarterly industrial production plan by over 11 million leks (1330 GMT 7 April); the 4-month industrial plan has been prefulfilled and it is expected that 10 million leks worth of additional products will be produced (1330 GMT 30 April);

Vlore District: Over 30 enterprises are reported to have prefulfilled their respective quarterly plans (1600 GMT 1 April); the quarterly export plan has been overfulfilled by 1.3 million leks (1330 GMT 9 April).

ATA REPORTS MINING SECTOR JAN-APR PERFORMANCE

AU021449 Tirana ATA in English GMT 2 May 87

[Text] Tirana, May 2 (ATA) -- The working people of the mining industry of our country achieved a series of successes over the first 4-month period, realizing and overfulfilling the tasks of production. Thus, Spac miners in the District of Mirdite have given 3,400 tons of copper and over 1,000 tons of pyrite over the tasks of this period, those of Kurbnesh have overfulfilled the task by over 1,600 tons of copper, meanwhile the upgrading factory gave tens of tons of concentrate over the plan.

The Gjegjan miners in the District of Kukes gave 4,000 tons of copper ore over the plan of the 4-month period against 1,000 tons in the yearly pledge. The Pishkash miners in the District of Librazhd extracted 1,000 tons of iron-nickel over the plan, meanwhile the Manze miners in the District of Durres committed since now the pledge in honor of the 10th Congress of the Trade Unions of Albania by giving 2,000 tons of coal over the plan by June 25, the opening day of the congress.

Achievements are also attained by the metallurgists. The working people of coke plant in the "Steel of the Party" metallurgical combine in Elbasan turned out 400 tons of products over the plan, those of the steel plant gave 2,000 tons of steel moulds more than the plan, while the pig iron plant turned out 600 tons of products over the tasks of the 4-month period.

FIRST-QUARTER RESULTS OF 1987 PLAN ANNOUNCED

AU301814 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Apr 87 pp 1, 2

["Announcement of the Central Statistical Administration on the Fulfillment of the State Plan for Bulgaria's Scientific, Technical, and Socioeconomic Development During the First Quarter of 1987" -- "The Foundation Is Good, Let Us Expand What Has Been Achieved!"]

[Text] During the first quarter of 1987 broad-scale work was carried out on fulfilling the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress and the December plenum of the BCP Central Committee. Self-managing economic organizations were set up, production complexes were formed, and associations of a new type were created. The first stage of putting the Code on Economic Activity into application was started. A step forward was made in developing the national economy. Growth was ensured according to basic quality and quantity indices.

Compared with the first quarter of 1986, social labor productivity on the basis of new production (not including turnover tax) rose by 3.0 percent. The prime cost per 100 leva of production fell by 0.9 percent, and materials expenditure (not including depreciation) per 100 leva of production output fell by 1.1 percent. Production output in the nonagricultural organizations increased by 3.5 percent, while industrial goods output rose by 4.4 percent.

More goods were provided for the domestic market. Retail goods turnover (not including spirits) rose by 6.9 percent at current prices.

Cooperation continued to deepen with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, and the country extended its participation in the international division of labor.

Foreign trade goods exchange reached a value of 6 billion convertible leva. Of this goods exchange, 83.3 percent was carried out with the CEMA member states, and 62.1 percent with the USSR alone.

A number of new technologies and products were developed and applied in practice. The following 10 scientific developments of the Uniform State Plan were completed: "1 Megabit Local Optical System With Circular Active Branching" [krugovo aktivno razklonenie]; "Base Microprocessor System for Dynamic Control of Digital Printed Circuits Based on Signature Analysis"; "Technology for Manufacturing Casting Molds by Pulse Treatment"; "L-lysine Bioconcentrate, 350 kg/cubic meters monthly," and others. The following tasks were mastered in production: "Micro ZUMD-SM 5508 (10 megabytes)" from the technological system "Production of Micro ZUMD [magnetic disk memories] With a Hard Carrier," and a "Technology for Electrolytic Coating of Copper Cores With Bulgarian Electrolyte" from the technological system "Cables and Conductors."

Some 1,717 new and improved technologies and products specified in the plans of the self-managing economic organizations were put into production, which is 448 more than during the same period of 1986. In addition, 1,070 developments were completed relating to creation of new technologies and equipment. The technological-economic parameters of a number of products were raised.

In rail transportation, work continued on introducing the Integrated System for Automatic Train Control in the Sofia-Plovdiv Sector. A number of tasks relating to the automation and computerization of Civil Aviation management were developed and commissioned.

However, as well as these results, certain weaknesses and shortcomings continued to show up. A number of economic organizations are not ensuring the achievement of the tasks specified in the state plan in their plans, particularly with regard to the technological renewal of production and implementation of the balance of the volume of technological links. The rates of growth achieved and smoothness in fulfilling basic indices are inadequate. A significant number of economic organizations did not fulfill their 3-month plans. State orders and contracts for production of basic products, raw-material and energy resources, and production-sharing deliveries were not fulfilled, creating difficulties in supplying materials and equipment to enterprises, the domestic market, and for export.

Industry [subhead]

The industry branch produced goods to the value of 10.7 billion leva, which is 455 million leva more than the figure for the first quarter of 1986. The production figures for a number of basic types of industrial products, compared to the figures for the first quarter of 1986, are as follows:

Types of products	Unit of measurement	First Quarter of 1987	First quarter of 1987 as percentage of first quarter of 1986
Remote processing systems	thousand leva	14,977	112.6
Microcomputer systems, personal and professional	unit	6,667	111.7
Disk subsystems	unit	346	108.5
"Crosspoint" automatic telephone exchanges	thousand lines	31	103.3
Complete electric drives with high-torque electric motors	unit	7,011	100.9
Diesel internal combustion engines	unit	12,000	112.6
Machining centers	unit	112	224.0
Electric lift trucks	unit	11,931	103.2
Diesel lift trucks	unit	8,866	100.2
Color televisions	unit	32,234	236.3
Domestic washing machines:			
total	unit	38,146	109.1
automatic machines	unit	15,109	125.1
Electric power	million kilowatt-hours	12,350	101.0
Steel	thousand tonnes	765	106.9
Rolled ferrous metals (sheet)	thousand tonnes	812	98.0
Soda ash, technical grade, 98 percent	thousand tonnes	237	87.0
Plastics, synthetic resins, and adhesives	thousand tonnes	86	79.5

Types of products	Unit of measurement	First Quarter of 1987	First quarter of 1987 as percentage of first quarter of 1986
Synthetic fibers and silks	thousand tonnes	12	119.1
Mineral fertilizers, based on 100 percent nutrient matter	thousand tonnes	238	100.2
Cement	thousand tonnes	1,254	98.6
Bricks	million units	197	98.2
Furniture	million leva	136	111.4
Cotton and cotton-type fabrics	million meters	87	96.3
Wool and woolen-type fabrics	million meters	10	105.6
Silk and silk-type fabrics	million meters	9	98.2
Tailored articles	million leva	195	105.1
Footwear (not including rubber footwear	million pairs	9	120.9
Meat	thousand tonnes	108	98.1
Meat products	thousand tonnes	28	100.9
White cheese	thousand tonnes	23	107.8
Yellow cheese	thousand tonnes	6	114.3

The state orders were overfulfilled for the production of electric power, rolled metal sections, silage combine harvesters, children's and infants' knitted underwear, and other items.

Production commenced at the start of the year of a number of new and improved products, such as the IZOT 1014E computer, the IZOT 1055c multipurpose minicomputer, automatic technical modules for component production based on the SE-063 lathe, wave reduction units [vulnovi reduktori], ultra-pure chemicals, the "Medazepan" psychoactive drug in capsule form, salinomycin, tylozin tartrate [tilozin-tartarat], paints and varnishes for electronics, special-duty steel cables, structural rings [krugove] made from steel alloys, and so on.

Compared with the first quarter of 1986, the industrial goods output of the individual production complexes is as follows:

Production complexes	First quarter 1987 as percentage of first quarter 1986
Electronics	115.2
Transportation, agricultural, and construction equipment	108.0
Investment machine building	110.7
Biotechnological and chemical industry	103.3
Metallurgy and mineral resources	100.8
Agroindustrial	99.9
Forestry industry	100.2
Industry for man	104.5

The highest growth was achieved in the strategic sectors -- the flag-bearers of technical progress. Production output in the "Microprocessor Systems" Economic Trust

was 27.0 percent higher than in the first quarter of 1986; in the "Disk Memory Devices" Economic Trust output was 23.8 percent higher; in the "Comprehensive Automation of Technological Processes" Economic Trust it was 11.7 percent higher; in the "Engine Building" Economic Trust, 10.9 percent higher; in the "Hydraulics" Economic Trust, 10.5 percent higher; in the "Balkancar" Economic Trust, 10.8 percent higher; in the "Agricultural Equipment Economic" Trust, 10.3 percent higher; and in the "Metals Technology Scientific-Production" Trust, 21.0 percent higher. The "Farmakhim," "Energetika," "Fisheries," "Delislava," "Mladost," and "Rubber Products" Economic Trusts, the "Vegetable Oils" Economic Combine, and others made a significant contribution to the economic growth.

Production in almost all the okrugs rose, compared with the first quarter of 1986. The greatest increases were achieved in Stara Zagora, Razgrad, Plovdiv, Tolbukhin, Burgas, Lovech, Pernik, Blagoevgrad, and Ruse Okrugs.

A number of self-managing economic organizations from the individual production complexes failed to fulfill their plans for industrial goods production. These included the "Information and Communications Systems," "Verila," "Vacuum Technologies," "Valentina," "Khraninvest," "Khiminvest," "Air-Conditioning Equipment," and "Poultry Farming" Economic Trust, the "Heavy Machine Building" Economic Trust in Ruse, and others.

State orders were not fulfilled for such important products as ferrous metal pipes, insulated copper conductors, copper-cored telephone cables, plastics, synthetic fibers and silks, processed timber materials, natron [natronova] paper, and soft leather. Some self-managing economic organizations have still not created the necessary conditions for smooth, uninterrupted renewal of their production, and production of high-priority products has insufficiently expanded. Product quality has deteriorated in a number of important sectors. The output of below-specification products is increasing. There have been increases in the numbers of claims accepted and awarded for products manufactured by the "Farmakhim," "Information and Communication Equipment," "Metallurgy," and "Vehicle Building" Economic Trusts, and others.

Social labor productivity is rising more slowly than the average wage in a small number of economic organizations, such as "Balkancar," "Consumer Machine Building," "Vehicle Building," "Elprom," "Shipbuilding," "Metallurgy," "Mineral Raw Materials," "Stara Planina," and other organizations.

Capital Investments and Construction [subhead]

The execution of the investment program during the first quarter of 1987 was subordinate to the task of further expanding and improving the national economy's material-technical base.

The total volume of capital investments reached a figure of 1,045 million leva. The largest part of these investments were predominantely directed toward renewing, updating, and reconstructing production capacities, introducing modern technologies in the branches and types of production of crucial importance to the national economy. Priority continued to be given to development and improving the material-production base of the machine-building, chemical, and power industries, thus ensuring the further improvement of the branch structure of social production.

The building of small- and medium-sized enterprises continued, as well as the further improvement of their production base. A considerable volume of investments were made in constructing environmental protection installations.

The construction and installation organizations completed with their own work forces construction to the value of 874 million leva, which is 0.4 percent higher than in the first quarter of 1986. The completion of construction work specified in the plans of the self-managing organization was 3.5 percent below target.

In the national economy overall, basic funds were put into commission to a value of 339 million leva, of which 20.7 million leva related to structure-determining commissioning projects.

A total of 2,295 dwellings were completed and handed over to the population for use.

Certain self-managing economic organizations have still not succeeded in setting up the necessary organization of the investment process in conformity with the new requirements. The situation with the construction and commissioning of a number of structure-determining commissioning projects provides cause for alarm. The fulfillment of the housing program is falling behind.

Agriculture [subhead]

During the first quarter the usual seasonal agricultural works were carried out. Fertilizers and polyethylene sheeting were delivered, repairs completed to machinery and tractors, feeding of autumn-sown crops carried out, trees and bushes in orchards and plantations pruned, and the necessary seedlings prepared. Low temperatures in March considerably delayed work in the fields, especially the sowing of early spring crops in northern Bulgaria.

Up to the end of March the agricultural organizations had treated 90 percent of the autumn-sown crops with nitrogen fertilizers. Treatment with nitrogen fertilizers were completed in most okrugs. Pruning was completed of 79 percent of the vegetable and vine plantations. In Varna, Veliko Turnovo, Shumen, and other okrugs pruning during the favorable period was delayed. The schedules for repair of agricultural equipment and irrigation channels were not completely fulfilled, with some 1,658 tractors, 757 seed drills, and 1,995 km of irrigation channels were not repaired. The deliveries of fertilizers, spare parts, and other materials to a number of farms also were not completed in time.

In animal farming efforts were made to ensure the successful wintering of livestock and increase production. The head counts of livestock in the agricultural organizations are as follows:

	On 1/4/87, thousands counts	Head counts on 1/4/87 as percentage of those on 1/4/86
Cattle,	1,348.9	98.4
including cows	472.9	98.4
Pigs	2,994.1	99.8
Sheep	7,952.3	97.2
Poultry	26,746.2	106.1

There were reductions in cattle numbers in most okrugs, with the exception of Pernik, Razgrad, Tolbukhin, Khaskovo, and Shumen Okrugs. The greatest drops in numbers were in Kurdzhali, Silistra, Pazardzhik, and Mikhaylovgrad Okrugs. The number of pigs fell, especially in Pleven, Tolbukhin, and Mikhaylovgrad Okrugs. There was an increase in the number of head of sheep, as compared to 1 April 1986, in Blagoevgrad, Kurdzhali, Pernik, Pleven, and Silistra Okrugs. Particularly heavy falls were recorded in regions where sheep farming is well developed, such as Tolbukhin and Yambol Okrugs.

In half of the okrugs the poultry head counts were perceptibly higher than last year's levels. The largest increases were recorded in Pleven, Sliven, Turgoviste, and Plovdiv Okrugs.

Compared with the first quarter of 1986, milk production in the agricultural organizations rose by 4.6 percent, with the greatest increases in Pleven, Lovech, Gabrovo, and Vratsa Okrugs. Milk production was lower in Blagoevgrad, Varna, Kyustendil, Pazardzhik, and Yambol Okrugs. The average milk yield per cow receiving winter feed was 50 liters, or 6.1 percent, higher than in the first quarter of last year, while the average egg production per hen remained at the same level.

Egg production fell by 22 million, or 6.4 percent, with the greatest falls in Vratsa, Mikhaylovgrad, Razgrad, Silistra, and Shumen Okrugs.

Compared to the first quarter of 1986, purchases of milk from all categories of farms (of all types, calculated for a 3.6 percent butter fat content) were 6.7 percent higher; however, meat purchases are lower, falling by 3.4 percent, and 5.2 percent fewer eggs were purchased.

Transportation and Communications [subhead]

The public transportation economic organizations carried 1.5 million tonnes, or 1.5 percent more freight than in the first quarter of 1986. The freight conveyed by public road transportation increased by 1.6 percent, and freight conveyed by sea by 13.5 percent. Rail and road transportation completed the contracted journeys, but failed to fulfil their 3-month plan targets for freight carriage.

Compared with the first quarter of 1986, 27.8 million, or 3.6 percent more passengers were carried.

Services improved to workers at national industrial and construction sites and to the settlement systems. An additional 120,154 bus journeys were made to provide transportation on holidays, rest days, and during the winter school vacation.

The postal network was extended. Installation was completed of 27,980 new telephones, of which 21,959 were for domestic use. A total of 53 new telex stations were opened, and 2.7 percent more income was received from communications services than planned, which was 6 percent more than in the first quarter of 1986. The extension of the telephone network is lagging in a number of population centers, including Sofia. The quality of the telephone services is still unsatisfactory.

Trade and Services to the Population [subhead]

The self-managing economic organizations provided almost 100 million leva more products for the domestic market than in the first quarter of 1986. There was an increase in the volume both of goods for daily consumption and of a number of products for long-term use, including domestic electronic equipment, goods for furnishing and equipping homes, and so on. Notwithstanding this, during the quarter state orders for products for the commodity fund were not fulfilled, including the following: for meat, not including poultry meat, from the "Rodopa" Economic Trust and the agroindustrial complexes; for poultry meat, from the "Poultry Farming" Economic Trust; for dairy butters and yellow cheese, from the "Dairy Industry" Economic Trust; for confectionery products and children's foods, from the "Bulgarian Sugar" Economic Trust; for soft drinks, from the "Trade" Economic Directorates under the okrug people's councils; for black pepper, from the agroindustrial complexes; for roof and ridge tiles, and other products.

Compared with the first quarter of 1986, basic goods were supplied to the domestic market as follows:

	First quarter 1987 as percentage of first quarter 1986
Meat (not including poultry meat)	101.4
Poultry meat	96.5
Fish and fish products	121.6
Milk	97.5
White and yellow cheese	98.0
Edible vegetable oils	100.4
Eggs	114.2
Sugar	102.2
Confectionery products	94.1
Children's foods	125.3
Canned and bottled vegetables, sterilized	100.2
Fruit compotes	134.9
Soft drinks	102.6
Cotton and cotton-type fabrics	95.8
Woolen and woolen-type fabrics	100.0
Knitted underwear	104.8
Footwear (not including slippers)	115.7
Stockings and panty hose	100.8
Radio receivers	157.9
Color televisions	240.2
Domestic refrigerators	105.1
Automatic washing machines	121.1
Lignite	127.6

In retail trade, including public catering, a goods turnover of 3,377 million leva was achieved, not including spirits sales. In all okrugs the goods turnover was greater than in the first quarter of 1986. Sofia City achieved the greatest increase of 9.3 percent; in Radgrad and Tolbukhin Okrugs the increase was 8.5 percent; in Plovdiv and Khaskovo Okrugs, 8.4 percent; and in Blagoevgrad, Varna, and Sliven Okrugs, 8.1 percent.

Despite the increase in goods turnover, certain food and nonfood commodities were not delivered in good time or in sufficient quantities in certain regions of the country.

As a result of the measures taken by the party and government to restrict the use of alcohol, retail sales of spirits fell by 67.6 million leva compared with the first quarter of 1986.

Everyday services to the population continued to increase. Compared with the first quarter of 1986, they rose by 6.8 percent in volume. The increases in the basic types of services were as follows:

	First quarter 1987 as percentage of first quarter 1986
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair	117.5
Metalworking services	116.8
All-round services	113.0

	First quarter 1987 as percentage of first quarter 1986
Construction and repair services	108.9
Maintenance and repair of domestic equipment	106.6
Tailoring and dressmaking services	106.9
Footwear, leather, and haberdashery services	101.3
Laundry	100.3
Dry cleaning	98.3
Radio and television maintenance and repair	[figure illegible]

In all okrugs more services were carried out than in the first quarter of 1986, with the greatest increases in the following okrugs: Lovech, 19.3 percent; Tolbukhin, 19.0 percent; Shumen, 16.1 percent; Sofia, 14.2 percent; Sliven, 13.2 percent; and Vidin, 12.9 percent.

Despite the increases in services carried out, the rates of increase attained are lower than those specified in the 1987 state plan. In the following types of services the results are lower than the figures specified in the plans of the self-managing economic organizations: furniture and woodworking; textile and knitwear; footwear, leather, and haberdashery; construction and repair; dry cleaning; maintenance and repair of domestic equipment, and others.

The positive results achieved in the development of the national economy are indisputable. However, when evaluated from the viewpoint of the high party criteria, they do not fully conform to the requirements for implementing qualitatively new growth in the economy.

In order to overcome the weaknesses that have been permitted and to create conditions for the overall fulfillment of the tasks set out in the state plan, we must effect a decisive change in our actions, style and methods of work, improve discipline and organization, increase responsibility and exigence in all matters, and make the maximum possible use of the opportunities offered by the new organizational structures and the Code for Economic Activity for the labor collectives' creative self-fulfillment. The relevant state organs and the self-managing economic organizations should devote special care to fulfilling the tasks relating to the field of scientific and technical progress, reducing material expenditures and prime costs, more fully utilizing production capacities, improving quality, and accelerating the rates of growth of social labor productivity and profitability.

BCP'S ZHIVKOV, MARKOV CONDUCT OFFICIAL VISITS TO PRC

For PRC media coverage of the visit of BCP Central Committee Secretary Todor Zhivkov and Stoyan Markov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, to the PRC, see the Eastern Europe section of the 5 May China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Zhivkov Departure

AU031824 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1804 GMT 3 May 87

[Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1804 GMT on 3 May carries a 2-minute live relay from Sofia airport of the departure of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman, on an official visit to the PRC.

Reporter Boyan Bonev says that "a short while ago, at the airport hall Comrade Todor Zhivkov shook hands with the officials who came to the airport to see him off. Among them were members and candidate members of the Politburo, and secretaries of the BCP Central Committee."

After saying that Todor Zhivkov has boarded the airplane, the reporter identifies the following officials attending the ceremony at the airport: "Comrades Georgi Atanasov, Grisha Filipov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Nacho Papazov, Vasil Tsanov, Dimitur Stanishev, Emil Khristov,and Stoyan Mikhaylov."

Markov Arrives 1 May

AU011804 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 1 May 87

[Text] Today Stoyan Markov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Committee for Research and Technology, arrived in the PRC on an official visit. He will hold talks with Song Jian, chairman of the State Science and Technology Commission.

TRADE WITH PRC FOR 1986-90 PERIOD REVIEWED

AU021929 Sofia BTA in English 1754 GMT 2 May 87

[Text] Sofia, May 2 (BTA) -- The barter between Bulgaria and the People's Republic of China for the 1986-1990 period will amount to 1 billion Swiss francs, envisage the long-term trade agreements. This is two times more in comparison with the previous five-year period.

The mutual deliveries this year are expected to amount to 200 million Swiss francs, which is 30 percent more compared with 1986.

Mechanical engineering and chemical industry products prevail in Bulgaria's export list. She will export bottling lines and other machines for the food industry. This country is a traditional exporter of calcinated soda, carbamide, lead, and electrolytic copper. Bulgaria will take part in the reconstruction of, and deliveries of equipment for, Chinese enterprises producing hoist and hauling machines and warehouse equipment, computer technology and communication devices.

Bulgaria will import from China equipment for the electrical engineering and textile industry, instruments, textile machines, raw materials for chemical industry, non-ferrous metals, and consumer goods.

The first long-term agreement for industrial cooperation between Bulgaria and China was signed in 1986, for production of I.C. [internal combustion engine] trucks till 1990. An agreement has been reached on the construction of a joint enterprise for production of ready-to-wear dresses.

Both sides nourish a mutual desire for the utilization of new forms of economic links. This is proved by the agreements reached for the participation of Bulgaria in the updating of nine industrial projects in China. On their part Chinese specialists will work in the reconstruction of three Bulgarian textile plants. Mutual exchange of technologies, know-how, industrial cooperation, and joint ventures on third markets are the preconditions for the further activation of the economic relations.

Concrete contribution to the upgrade development of the bilateral economic ties has the Joint Commission for Economic, Trade and Techno-Scientific Cooperation whose first session was held in 1985. [sentence as received] Of special importance is also the subcommission for techno-scientific cooperation established in the end of 1986.

NEW PRC MAGAZINE VIEWS BULGARIAN LIVING STANDARD

AU291420 Sofia BTA in English 1327 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Beijing, April 28 (BTA correspondent) -- The Beijing Institute of Foreign Languages has issued the first edition of the new DUNOU [spelling as received] (Eastern Europe) magazine. In the introduction, the editors write that the magazine's aim is to study the experience of the European socialist countries in the political, economic, cultural, educational and other fields and to acquaint its Chinese readers with it. The magazine believes that this experience will be useful to the construction of socialism in China.

Mr Zhao, a specialist in the development of the Bulgarian economy, is the author of an article which analyzes the Bulgarian people's living standards.

The author notes that as early as December 1972 the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party called a plenum to outline a program on the better satisfaction of the material and intellectual requirements of the people. The basic principle of this program is "everything in the name of man, everything for man's wellbeing". The article notes that a precondition for the constant raising of the living standard of the Bulgarian people in the years of socialism is the development of the national economy and the growth of national income. From 1949 till 1984, points out the author, Bulgaria's national income has grown 14 fold, marking an annual growth of 7.5 percent, and the salary of industrial and administrative workers -- 3.15 percent.

The author has illustrated his analysis with tables which show to the Chinese readers the improvement of the standard of living of the Bulgarian people in the years of socialist construction.

AGRICULTURAL ACADEMY SIGNS AGREEMENT WITH USSR

AU031942 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Apr 87 p 2

[Text] Varna, 27 Apr (BTA) -- An important new step forward was taken here tonight by signing a protocol and an agreement between the Bulgarian Agricultural Academy and the USSR All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences.

The two academies agreed on the necessity for closer integration in scientific research and experimental-applied work following the main trends of intensification in agriculture. Priority attention is devoted to advanced technologies in plant growing, animal husbandry, and food industry.

The documents were signed by Dr Tseno Khinkovski, chairman of the Agricultural Academy and corresponding member of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, and by Academician Aleksandr Nikonov, president of the USSR All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences.

LEADERS GREET AFGHAN COUNTERPARTS ON ANNIVERSARY

AU040935 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Apr 87 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, and Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following message to Najibullah, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], Mohammed Chamkani, acting chairman of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], and Soltan Ali Kestmand, chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers:

Dear Comrades,

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Bulgarian people, and on our personal behalf we send the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council and Council of Ministers of the DRA, the friendly Afghan people, and you personally most cordial greetings and wishes on the ninth anniversary of the victory of the April Revolution in Afghanistan.

The April Revolution, conducted under the PDPA leadership, marked the beginning of profound transformations in your country in the name of social justice, democracy, and progress. The Afghan people have heroically overcome the difficulties along the road of constructing a new, independent, and sovereign Afghanistan.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria fully supports the course of national reconciliation, stopping the bloodshed, and securing the peaceful and happy future of the Afghan people, conducted by the DRA leadership. We highly value the peaceful foreign policy of the DRA based on the principles of nonalignment, mutually beneficial cooperation with all countries, and its sincere friendship with the USSR, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and the other countries of the socialist community. We support the constructive proposals of the Afghan Government aimed at normalizing as soon as possible the situation around Afghanistan, and establishing peace and good-neighborliness in the region.

We express confidence that relations between our parties, countries, and nations, based on the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation Between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the DRA, will continue to strengthen and develop for the benefit of the Bulgarian and Afghan nations and in the interest of world peace and understanding.

CHIEF PROSECUTOR LYUTOV DIES AFTER LONG ILLNESS

AU041901 Sofia BTA in English 1805 GMT 4 May 87

[Text] Sofia, May 4 (BTA) -- Mr Kostadin Lyutov, Bulgaria's chief prosecutor, died at the age of 59 on May 3, 1987 after a long illness. He was alternate member of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, member of parliament and corresponding member of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences.

Mr Lyutov was the author of a number of monographs, studies and articles on criminal law and the administration of justice. Appointed to the post of Chief Prosecutor of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in 1980, he devoted all his efforts to the fulfillment of the strategic policy of the Bulgarian Communist Party for the strengthening of the socialist laws. He worked selflessly for the development of the Bulgaro-Soviet friendship, reads an obituary by the BCP CC and the State Council.

RUDE PRAVO COMMENTS ON U.S. DECISION ON WALDHEIM

AU0A1225 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 May 87 p 7

[Karel Doudera commentary: "Why Waldheim?"]

[Excerpts] The decision of the U.S. Department of Justice to put Austrian President Kurt Waldheim on the list of persons who are barred from entering the United States has aroused indignation in Austria. Even in the FRG it has been received with mixed feelings. Some West German newspapers have pointed out that if the yardstick used against Waldheim were to have general applicability, many an elderly politician in Bonn (or Munich) could become an "undesirable alien" in the United States, as virtually each one of them had served as officer with some unit of Hitler's army during World War II. Aside from this fact, no one has so far furnished specific evidence to support the charges raised against Waldheim as a "possible war criminal."

Why has the Austrian president, of all people, become an "undesirable alien," especially if we consider the fact that there are plenty of genuine war criminals in the United States whose presence on American soil is not in the least objected to by the very circles that unleashed the ferocious campaign against Waldheim?

One of them, Karl Linnas, was extradited to the Soviet Union a few days ago after lengthy procrastinations. [passage omitted] Also Andrij Artukovic, minister of interior of the fascist Ustasha regime in Croatia, who had earned the nickname "the Balkan Himmler," spent long years in the United States under the direct protection of American "special services." [passage omitted]

Yet we know of no "undesirable alien" campaign by pro-Israeli circles in the United States against these two war criminals, who had demonstrably participated in liquidating Jews in the Balkans and in the Baltic states. They also raise no objections to the calm life enjoyed in the United States by quite a number of other similar war criminals, including some Ludakist, clericalist-fascist politicians who bear their share of guilt for the massacre of many thousands of Slovak Jews. And, finally, as was revealed by LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE in 1983, many former Nazi functionaries operate in the ranks of American espionage services as well as in the U.S. broadcasting stations in Munich, without those who unleashed the campaign against the Austrian president taking exception to them.

Why then do they object to the Austrian president? It is not because of his activity during World War II, although some of it remains unclear; not least because of Waldheim's own reluctance to own up to it. As far back as 1981 Zionist organizations in the United States launched a campaign against Waldheim. At that time it was not because of his past that they leveled charges against him but because of his support as UN secretary general for the PLO and for the formation of a Palestinian state. Waldheim at that time spoke out against Israeli Government measures directed against the Palestinian population on the Israeli-occupied territories, condemned the decision of the Israeli parliament to declare Jerusalem the capital of Israel, and supported efforts for a settlement in Lebanon and for a peaceful and just general solution to the protracted Mideast crisis. It was possibly under the impact of this campaign that Waldheim did not seek another term as UN secretary general; the entire campaign against him quietly died down.

It was only last spring, prior to the Austrian presidential election, that the very same circles stirred up a broadly based campaign against Waldheim. However, they achieved the exact opposite. [paragraph continues]

Even many Austrians who would have otherwise given their vote to the socialist candidate for Presidency voted for Waldheim in protest against foreign interference in internal Austrian affairs and Waldheim thus won the majority. And if this campaign has now been stirred up once again to prod the new Austrian Government to abandon its foreign policy of neutrality, out of fear of its international isolation, and to lean toward positions held by Washington, its effect could very well be different -- it might strengthen right-wing nationalistic tendencies in the Austrian public, which would be good neither for Austria nor for its neighbors.

EHRENBERGER SIGNS PRC COAL INDUSTRY PROTOCOL

LD300521 Prague CTK in English 1519 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Prague April 29 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Fuel and Power Minister Vlastimil Ehrenberger and Chinese Minister of Coal Industry Yu Hongen signed a protocol on cooperation in the coal industry here today.

Cooperation will develop in work in low seams, deep mines with the danger of gas and coal bursts and tremors and in opencast mining in difficult conditions with the use of continual technology and equipment.

At the close of the Chinese minister's visit, he was also received by Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle who spoke about the extensive possibilities of cooperation in providing machinery and equipment for Chinese opencast mining while Czechoslovakia is interested in deliveries for deep mine extraction. The Chinese minister arrived here on a working visit on April 23 and has inspected the north Moravian and north and west Bohemian coal mining districts.

Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium alternate member and Central Committee Secretary Josef Haman received here today Chinese Minister of Coal Industry and Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Member Yu Hongen. He acquainted the guest with the results and tasks of the Czechoslovak fuel-and-energy complex and the policy of rationalizing of consumption. Yu Hongen appreciates the high level of Czechoslovakia's open-cast and deep coal-mining.

The two representatives pointed out possibilities to further extend bilateral cooperation in mining, including extension of mutual supplies of mining equipment, and appreciated the increasing development of Czechoslovak-Chinese cooperation in the last few years.

STUDY ON URANIUM DEPOSITS RECEIVES STATE PRIZE

AU041819 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Apr 87 p 4

[Article by Blahoslav Braun: "Green Light for Nuclear Power"]

[Excerpts] New laureates of the Klement Gottwald State Prize include a team of geologists and geophysicists from the Czechoslovak Uranium Industry concern in Pribram; the prize was awarded to them for revealing work in forecasting uranium deposits. The recommendation for the prize states among other things that, using new and scientifically justified processes, the team drew up the most extensive and comprehensive work so far concerning the forecasting of Czechoslovak deposits of radioactive raw materials. [passage omitted]

The application of new methods helped to acquire data that have already passed the test of practice and form the basis of our uranium industry's prospecting and exploitation activity. The results have become the basis for plans to expand and stabilize Czechoslovak uranium mining. The team's theoretical findings have met with a great response. The publication "Czechoslovak Uranium Deposits" has even been published in the USSR and, on the IAEA's initiative, translation into English is in the works. The team's methods in forecasting uranium deposits have been taken over by a number of experts from CEMA countries and from Greece.

"Nuclear power is gaining in importance in view of the declining deposits of conventional energy resources; by the year 2000 it should cover about one-half of all electricity generation. That is why it was necessary to assess potential reserves of the domestic raw material base," says Frantisek Sorf, doctor of natural sciences, chief geologist of the Czechoslovak Uranium Industry, and the team's supervisor. He continues: "That is why we ventured upon detailed forecasting in the whole Republic. Our approach was new in that we abandoned the sole use of old statistical methods, analogies, and estimates. We worked out a new methodology, one that is based on the conditions under which the mineralization of uranium ore takes place."

It took the team 6 years to complete this work, which involved a highly demanding collection, processing, and appraisal of data. [passage omitted] A map gradually came into being, on the basis of which the team was able to appraise, in a specific way, potential resources in the Czech massif and in the western Carpathians. [passage omitted]

Milos Lazansky, doctor of natural sciences and the team's main geophysicist, says: "We are now surveying the ore field around Pribyslav. Another result is the prospecting and preliminary surveying of the eastern ridge of the Trebic massif near Jasenice and Tasov. The application of new methods also helped us find additional deposits in the north Bohemian chalk formation. Promising results have also been yielded by prospecting in the central Bohemian pluton (pluton is a body formed by magmatic rock) and in West Bohemia." [passage omitted]

"The exclusion of some areas from further prospecting constitutes another effect. In the Carpathians, for example, we were able to exclude a number of areas and concentrate on the most promising ones, notably the area near Novoveska Huta."

Miroslav Kolar, doctor of natural sciences, chief area inspector for the uranium industry, says: "Our Republic and the Czech massif in particular are a geologically important European entity from the viewpoint of the location of uranium deposits. Many of these deposits are being exploited, others are being prepared for exploitation, and yet more deposits are being surveyed. We can say that our uranium reserves are such that they will safeguard the needs of domestic nuclear power generation, even for the next century. Apart from that, we have potential reserves to which geologists will return later, either because they are situated in areas where access is difficult or because new scientific-technical findings are necessary to permit easier exploitation." [passage omitted]

LENART INFORMED ABOUT NUCLEAR POWER ISSUES

AU021915 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Apr 87 p 2

[Text] Bratislava (CTK) -- Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received in Bratislava on Thursday [23 April] representatives of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, the Slovak Academy of Sciences, and the Skoda Plzen concern, who informed him about the results of deliberations of a working group devoted to the construction and operation of nuclear power plants' 1000 MW blocks.

The deliberations are currently concentrating on the crucial parts of the nuclear power plants' secondary circuitry, which are being developed and manufactured in the CSSR. The Slovak Power Engineering Works of Tlmace, which will be delivering some important components, are playing an ever greater part in the production of equipment for nuclear engineering.

Jozef Lenart stressed the necessity of the greatest possible integrated cooperation among worksites of the scientific-research base in the solution of a task which constitutes one of the most important investment projects of the Czechoslovak economy. He noted at the same time the need to make greater use of our operational experience gained abroad regarding the enhancement of nuclear safety, the need to develop diagnostic equipment, and the need to train cadres.

The meeting was attended by Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee.

COLOTKA ADDRESSES NATIONAL COMMITTEE OFFICIALS

AU021543 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Apr 87 p 2

[Report on speech by Peter Colotka, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Slovak premier, at the ceremony honoring the winners of the socialist competition between national committees, held in Bratislava Castle on 21 April: "Appreciation of Civic Commitment"]

[Excerpts] We have assembled here with you functionaries of the national committees who have won the 1986 socialist competition. They have achieved this distinction in a period of growing political and working activity of the people aimed at speeding up our economic and social advancement, restructuring the economic mechanism, and further deepening socialist democracy. Our citizens are deeply aware that all this is done in the interest of improving the satisfaction of their needs, of improving socialism -- which is why an increasing number of people are supporting the policy set by the 17th CPCZ Congress by their creative deeds and new thinking. In this respect the recent visit made by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, was for us a great inspiration for the future and a great support. The traditional Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship and the conformity of our joint effort to accelerate the socioeconomic development of socialism by following the course set by the 27th Congress of Soviet Communists and the 17th Congress of Czechoslovak Communists were convincingly demonstrated during this visit.

In this demanding process it is supremely important to support and appreciate the work of all those who are fulfilling the revolutionary demands of the times, striving with initiative and devotion to raise the living standards in socialist society. It is from this viewpoint that we regard the results of last year's work of those national committees which you have gathered here to represent. [passage omitted]

In a certain sense, the present period of political and social development following the 17th CPCZ Congress and the Congress of the Slovak Communist Party (CPAL) is the most revolutionary period in the entire history of socialism's development in our country when seen from the viewpoint of changes which we will be gradually introducing here. The restructuring of the economic mechanism and of other spheres of social life will undoubtedly also affect the jurisdiction and status of national committees. They are playing an irreplaceable role, particularly in the effort to improve socialist social relations and to expand and intensify socialist democracy. In this respect, too, we must show greater courage in drawing on the experience acquired by USSR Soviets in their work. It is necessary to consistently implement the political line adopted by the Sixth CPCZ Central Committee Session in April 1982, which was enhanced by the 17th CPCZ Congress, so as to further develop the state-political, economic, and social functions of national committees in harmony with the demands set for society's advancement. Naturally, the role of national committees will be growing within the process of improving socialism, especially in the coordination and ensurance of the comprehensive economic and social development of their areas of operation. In certain respects the principles of restructuring have already placed their mark on these new tasks, and we can count on their further development. The national committees must prepare for them, primarily by becoming aware of the rights entrusted to them, deepening them with increasing energy, and doing so now. [passage omitted]

We know that even with the budgets of national committees, not all of the planned and budgeted tasks are being accomplished, especially in the qualitative sense, and that here, too, we have ample reserves and unused possibilities. Above all, I am thinking here of the further expansion and improvement of services, where we see many shortcomings and also unjustified differences in the quantitative and qualitative standards of individual districts, towns, and communities, and where we also quite frequently see a low rate of profitability in the enterprises providing the services.

We wish that the national committees would realize their responsibility for the proper functioning of trade and transport, as well as medical care and other sectors which directly cater to the population's basic needs. When voicing the demand that all these sectors should function well, we certainly do not mean the kind of functioning we saw during this disastrous winter in certain districts and towns, including the capital of the Slovak SR, Bratislava.

We are certainly not pleased that the plan for capital investments by national committees was fulfilled last year at only 93.1 percent. This produced a lag in comprehensive housing construction, particularly in technical and civic amenities, in special purpose construction, and in the expansion of the material-technical base in such important sectors as water economy, medical care, and social welfare. Many unfulfilled obligations are still to be found in the sphere of repairs and in the modernization and reorganization of the housing fund as well as in basic facilities in sectors of social consumption.

Appropriate central agencies are partly to blame for this; but also -- and to a considerable extent -- the national committees themselves. [passage omitted]

Due to their status, their tasks, methods, and forms of work, and naturally also due to the structure of their agencies, the national committees are predestined to enable us to progress further in the democratization of our public life. We must see to it that the national committees discuss all decisive issues concerning the people's lives and the satisfaction of their needs not behind closed doors, to use a simile, but publicly, with the active participation of the citizens. In their decisions the national committees must proceed from the citizens' suggestions and complaints, they must systematically inform the public about their activity; in brief, they must pass the test as real agencies of the people and for the people in the public's eye.

Both at the 17th CPCZ Congress and at the post-congress sessions of the CPCZ and CPSL Central Committees, we set ourselves goals and tasks which were neither simple nor easy in the transformation of society and the improvement of its management and administration. These intentions are supported by all our people. We are deeply convinced that the national committees will be significantly contributing to their realization and, at the same time, that they will be able to enhance, by their organizational work in the coming period, the creative initiative of our citizens in honor of the approaching 70th anniversary of Great October and the 40th anniversary of victorious February. The national committees have adequate conditions and prerequisites for successfully fulfilling their functions, even if, on the whole, we must also help them more energetically on the level of central agencies. This particularly applies to those branches which often show arrogance with regard to national committees and which are isolated from their problems and generally from the burning issues of our whole life. We in the government of the Slovak SR unambiguously want to deepen mutual collaboration between the central spheres and the operations of national committees in such a way that it would be manifested in a more efficient solution of frequently dragged-out problems in the lives of our citizens.

We are looking toward the future years of our socialist construction with realism and faith in our own powers, but not with romantic notions and illusions that everything will run smoothly and without difficulties. We have before us hard, pertinacious, patient work on the part of every one of us -- of every person convinced of the realistic nature of the ideas of communism and of the need to make them come true by innovative methods which correspond to the realities of today. The certainty in our further steps in restructuring and improving our socialist society is strengthened by our firm alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, by their untiring struggle for restructuring and for the higher authority and prestige of socialism, for peaceful life on our planet as well.

Permit me to cordially thank you once again for the good results of your work last year. We wish you a lot of vigor, enthusiasm, and creative force, as well as personal satisfaction derived from work well done for the people of our country, for socialism.

SVAZARM CENTRAL COMMITTEE DISCUSSES TASKS 23 APR

AU022050 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Apr 87 p 2

["kft"-signed report: "Svazarm Central Committee Held Session; Fulfillment of Tasks for the Army"]

[Text] Prague (our correspondent) -- The Svazarm's [Union for Cooperation With the Army] share in the fulfillment of tasks for the Czechoslovak People's Army [CSLA] was the main point on the agenda of the joint session of the [federal] Central Committee and the Czech and Slovak Svazarm Central Committees, which was held in Prague on Thursday [23 April].

The report was delivered by Lieutenant General Vaclav Horacek, chairman of the Svazarm Central Committee. In the opening part he stressed the importance of the economic and social restructuring for our paramilitary organization. It is necessary that every Svazarm member contributes to its realization. The ranking personnel, in particular, must ponder the effectiveness of multilevel management; the strengthening of executive components at lower levels shows itself to be necessary.

The training and education of draftees, civil defense, and the activity of the clubs of reserve officers and warrant officers are some of the Svazarm's most important tasks. "Since the seventh congress, we have succeeded in enhancing the effectiveness of the political-educational influence on draftees, on selected reservists, and in civil defense training. The unity between ideological and professional activity is deepening," Comrade Horacek said.

He spoke further about the professional training of draftees-specialists in which, despite the achieved successes, untapped potential still exists. The work of the clubs of reserve officers and warrant officers must concentrate on their better training and on winning youngsters who are returning to reserve status with the freshest experience.

At the close, the participants in the session adopted a resolution which addresses the importance of the consistent fulfillment of Svazarm's tasks for the CSLA's benefit and the necessity of eliminating shortcomings in the work focused on draftees, in civil defense, and in the activity of the clubs of reserve officers and warrant officers. At the same time, Lieutenant General Anton Murzic, chairman of the Slovak Svazarm Central Committee, and Colonel Karel Halbich were elected as deputy chairmen of the Svazarm Central Committee.

The session was attended by Vladimir Blechta, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department, and Colonel General Miroslav Zika, deputy minister of national defense.

ADULT CITIZENS' FOREIGN TRAVEL REGULATED

AU301309 Prague VECERNI PRAHA in Czech 21 Apr 87 p 3

["(pek)"-signed report: "Passport Inquiries; On the Threshold of the Tourist Season"]

[Excerpts] Prague (pek) — It is surely due to the awakening travel fever that our editorial office is receiving an increasing number of inquiries about passports and visas. We have answered some of them in our mini-series. We addressed other questions to Captain V. Aubrecht, deputy chief of the passport and visa section of the National Security Corps Administration for Prague and the Central Bohemian Region. [passage omitted]

A female reader received an invitation from friends in the FRG. Her 17-year-old daughter also applied for a passport. When the mother went to pick up her passport she also asked for the document which would enable her daughter to travel out of the country. The female official refused to give it to her, and pointed out that the daughter would not be allowed to make the trip anyway. What regulation was the basis of the official's refusal?

"According to the administrative code, the administrative agency is duty bound to accept an application if the applicant insists on this and attaches all the necessary papers. However, Law No 63/1965 of the code on travel documents does enable persons of productive age to travel solely on the basis of a foreign currency allocation, or with a travel agency, or at the invitation of those direct relatives specifically listed in the law."

FDGB CHAIRMAN TISCH ADDRESSES MAY DAY RALLY

DW041031 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2-3 May 87 pp 1-2

[Speech by Harry Tisch, SED Central Committee Politburo member and FDGB Federal Executive Council chairman, at the May Day rally in Berlin: "Everything for the Welfare of the People"]

[Text] Dear Berliners, dear friends and comrades, dear foreign guests: On May Day, the workers class' international day of struggle and celebration, I convey to you the most cordial greetings of the SED Central Committee, the FDGB Federal Executive Board, and the National Front Council.

This May Day, 1 May 1987, sees us united by the great and creative work to implement the resolutions adopted by the 11th SED Congress on the course of economic and social policy unity. We had a very cold winter and have had to wait unusually long for the beginning of spring. The working people in cities and villages have performed excellently in socialist competition, have caught up on plan backlogs, and have fulfilled and overfulfilled their tasks in important sectors. The campaign for a high growth rate in national economic performance is developing successfully. Outstanding labor deeds have brought us closer to the goal this year of producing additional industrial goods in the combines worth M2.2 billion, and of increasing labor productivity by nine or more percent.

I want to thank cordially all the working people, workers and cooperative peasants, intellectuals and young people, the members of the NVA [National People's Army], the border troops, and the defense and security organs for their responsible work, which is rich in initiative, to strengthen the GDR.

Dear friends and comrades, high performances are the prerequisites for high social results. We are all happy to see an important sociopolitical measure: the increase in child allowances — coming into force today. That constitutes a significant achievement for the well-being of families. The 11th FDGB Congress has demonstrated our concept of further social progress. It is a joint project of the party, the trade unions, and the Council of Ministers to extend by 1 week, as of 1988, vacations for all citizens who are 5 years away from pensionable age. In the 40th year of our Republic, we want to carry out a further significant rise in pensions. That shows once again that in our country everybody is included in social progress, young people as well as families and elderly citizens.

The 11th FDGB Congress has stated that we have always supported and will continue to support progress and development. Everything depends on the consolidation of our economic strength. Therefore, let us resolutely advance to new fields of socialist production and solve the tasks of the scientific-technological revolution for man's well-being. That will make the advantages of socialism stand out even more clearly. They clearly manifest themselves against the background of lasting and growing mass unemployment and the dismantling of social services in the capitalist world. In our country, full employment and social security for all is lasting. Here, real incomes and social services are growing. That is why we are campaigning under the leadership of our Marxist-Leninist party to strengthen our worker-peasant state. It is taking place with the conscious, comprehensive participation of the working people within the full development of socialist democracy.

Dear Berliners, the May Day rally in our capital today is part of the great Berlin anniversary. We are proud of our capital city which, through the strength of its citizens and of all our people, has become a beautiful symbol of socialism on German soil. In a few decades, the socialist power of the people has done and achieved more for a better, meaningful existence of the citizens of Berlin and their material and cultural living standard than was accomplished in all the centuries of the city's earlier history. What is being done in our productive and attractive capital city to continue Berlin's humanist and progressive tradition holds a worthy place in the city's 750-year-old history.

We thank all those who have contributed and helped in this respect -- the Berliners, the construction workers and other working people from the bezirke of the Republic, and the active boys and girls of the FDJ "Berlin" initiative.

Dear friends and comrades, this May Day is marked by the great peace offensive conducted by socialism to durably safeguard the most important basic human right: the right to life. We energetically support the Soviet Union's proposals to dismantle all intermediate-range missiles in Europe. We say clearly and definitely: Away with the accursed things! We propose a Europe without nuclear weapons. We say: Let us start with the establishment of a corridor free of nuclear weapons in the center of Europe on both sides of the dividing line between the military alliances that face each other. The weapons mania must be halted. In the respect, Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals, submitted in Prague and Moscow, have indicated further opportunities.

We are resolutely continuing our peace policy and conducting a dialogue with all forces of reason and realism. Their collaboration for an end to the arms race and for disarmament and peaceful cooperation should and must preserve mankind from plunging into nuclear self-destruction.

Dear colleagues, in our country everybody is directly involved, through his daily work, in the unity of peace and socialism. The stronger socialism is, the more secure peace is. That holds true today more than ever. Therefore, let us do even more. Let us use our workplace as a campaign place for peace, so that everybody may achieve a good balance every day in fulfilling his tasks.

Dear colleagues, on this May Day, we reiterate our fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union. It has set great tasks for itself to develop fully the country's huge material and intellectual potential and strengthen socialism. Together with the Soviet peoples, we will commemorate the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. We greet our friends and comrades-in-arms in Lenin's country. Our fraternal greetings go to our friends in the socialist community. We wish them new successes in the work of socialist construction for the benefit of their peoples.

We greet the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America who are struggling for national independence and social progress.

We stand by the brave Nicaraguan people, who are defending their revolution, in anti-imperialist solidarity.

We greet the Chilean patriots who are struggling against the Pinochet dictatorship.

We exercise solidarity with the peoples in southern Africa, who are standing up against racist oppression. We demand freedom for Nelson Mandela and all imprisoned patriots.

Our greetings go to all fighters for national and social freedom.

Long live our socialist fatherland, the GDR!
Long live the international worker class and their solidarity in action!
Forward on the course of the 11th SED Congress for peace and socialism!
Long live May Day 1987!

SCHWABE, HONECKER RELAY MESSAGES TO 'ARAFAT

'Arafat Receives Delegation

AU041120 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Apr 87 p 5

[Text] Algiers (ADN) -- Late Saturday [25 April] night the Palestinian National Council [PNC] session concluded in Algiers with the passing of basic documents and the election of the leading bodies. Yasir 'Arafat was unanimously reelected chairman of the PLO Executive Committee.

Earlier, Ernst-Otto Schwabe, chief editor of HORIZONT and the head of the GDR delegation that participated in the PNC session, held cordial meeting with Yasir 'Arafat in Algiers. Ernst-Otto Schwabe conveyed solidarity greetings from Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, to the Palestinian people and its elected representatives. He congratulated the PLO leadership on the successful course of the PNC session and stressed that the GDR people feel closely linked with the struggle of the Palestinian people to solve their vital questions.

Yasir 'Arafat expressed thanks for the greetings and best wishes to the Palestinian people and asked that cordial greetings be conveyed to Erich Honecker. The GDR's active solidarity with the just struggle of the PLO to ensure the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people is highly appreciated.

Yasir 'Arafat stressed that the successful course of the PNC conference and its results encourage the Palestinian people to continue the just struggle with even greater determination. Yasir 'Arafat referred to the great importance the main documents of the PNC conference accorded to the question of an international Middle East peace conference. Thus, the conference has asked the PLO leading bodies to enforce the PLO's equal participation in such a conference.

Honecker Congratulates 'Arafat

AU040838 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Apr 87 p 1

[Text] East Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following telegram to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the armed forces of the Palestinian revolution:

Esteemed Comrade Yasir 'Arafat:

On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the people of the GDR, as well as on my own behalf I convey to you most cordial congratulations on your reelection as chairman of the PLO Executive Committee.

I take the successful course of the 18th Conference of the Palestinian National Council as an opportunity to express my conviction that further progress will be made in consolidating the unity of the PLO.

The GDR will continue to support all efforts undertaken to this end. The GDR categorically supports a comprehenshive and just settlement for peace in the Middle East, which includes the implementation of the national rights of the Palestinian people.

We see the call for an international peace conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations, in which the PLO must participate on equal terms with all other interested parties, as a suitable way to achieve this. The GDR also supports the proposal to form a relevant preparatory committee within the framework of the Security Council.

Rest assured that in the future, too, the GDR will firmly and unerringly stand at the side of the Palestinian people and the PLO.

Esteemed Comrade 'Arafat, accept my best wishes for your tireless struggle in the interest of the Palestinian cause.

Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council

BRIEFS

PRAVDA ANNIVERSARY FETE -- Vyacheslav Kochemasov, USSR Ambassador to the GDR, gave a cocktail party today on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of PRAVDA, the first issue of which appeared on 5 May 1912. Guests at the friendly meeting in the embassy were: Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, as well as other members of the Central Committee. Ambassador Kochemasov praised PRAVDA and the other mass media for acting collectively as propagandists, agitators, and organizers, true to Lenin's legacy. In the USSR the contribution of the GDR media to strengthening the friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples is highly respected. The ambassador thanked the journalists for the comprehensive information about his country, about the gains of the Soviet people in the 70th year of the Great October Socialist Revolution, as well as about the foreign policy initiatives of the USSR. [Text] [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 4 May 87 LD]

COMMUNIQUE ON 28 APRIL MSZMP CC SESSION

AU040950 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 30 Apr 87 p 1

["Communique of the 28 April 1987 Session of the MSZMP Central Committee"]

[Text] The MSZMP Central Committee held a session chaired by Janos Kadar on April 28th. Participating in the session in addition to the members of the Central Committee were: the chairman and secretary of the Central Control Commission, the heads of the departments of the Central Committee, the first secretaries of the county party committees and of municipalities of county stature, the secretaries of the Budapest party committee, the secretaries of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, the members of the Council of Ministers, the chairman of the Budapest Municipal Council, and leaders of the bodies with nationwide authority and of the central press. The Central Committee debated and approved:

-- the briefing on topical international issues presented by Secretary of the Central Committee Matyas Szuros,

-- the briefing by Laszlo Marothy, member of the Political Committee and president of the National Planning Office on implementation of the November 1986 resolution of the Central Committee and on experience in economic work over the first quarter of 1987,

-- the report presented by Ferenc Havasi member of the Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee on amendment of the retirement system, and on the new company and personal income tax system and its principles.

I

The Central Committee examined trends in the international situation and topical issues in foreign policy work. It concluded that long-term tension continues to influence world politics but at the same time there is a strengthening in trends in a favorable direction, principally in East-West relations. The processes were brought about primarily by the foreign policy initiatives and increased international activeness of the Soviet Union, the Warsaw Pact and the socialist countries.

1. Our party and people are following the changes taking place in the Soviet Union with lively attention and sympathy. It has our high esteem for the new and important measures taken by the CPSU Central Commitee at its plenary sesion in January of this year, in the interests of transforming socioeconomic life, and increasing socialist democracy. The measures are the further advancement of the plan approved by the 27th congress and aim at successful practical implementation.

The changes that have begun in the Soviet Union serve internal development, the advance of the Soviet people, and increase the attraction of socialism, as well as the international credibility and effectiveness of our common peace policy.

The changes have been received favorably by the progressive forces and all political factors throughout the world who think in a responsible and sober way, who are interested in the maintenance of peace, the consolidation of international security, and the intensifying of mutually advantageous relations among states. [paragraph continues]

The latest arms reduction proposals of the USSR can provide an additional incentive to the development of Soviet-American relations, make a major contribution to freeing our continent from nuclear weapons, and influence international relations in a favorable way.

The Central Committee welcomes and supports the aspirations of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, its latest disarmament initiatives, and notes with satisfaction that the unity of our parties and countries and the friendship of our peoples has continued to grow in strength. The negotiations in Moscow between Gyorgy Lazar and Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and the most recent visit to Hungary by Yegor Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and his talks with Janos Kadar, and other leaders of the MSZMP, as well as his meetings with workers in industrial and agricultural establishments, are a service to the development of multifaceted cooperation.

2. In the time between sessions we have continued to foster our relations with the rest of the socialist countries.

The Central Committee highly valued the meeting in Budapest of Janos Kadar and Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president. The meeting testified to the friendly and good-neighbor relations between our parties and countries, and promoted the further advance of cooperation based on mutual confidence and agreement.

Multifaceted friendly relations with our southern neighbor, the SFRY, are developing successfully. The visit to Hungary by Milanko Renovica, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, and his talks with the general secretary of our party were a service to this end.

It also appeared from this meeting that it is the joint aspiration of both sides to advance relations and take the appropriate position in the interests of peace and security.

Gyorgy Lazar's talks in Budapest with Zbigniew Messner, president of the PPD Council of Ministers, his talks in Berlin with Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and his meeting in Budapest with Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria have promoted the expansion of cooperation between our countries, the exploration of new opportunities, and the stipulation of a solution to our common tasks. In recent times relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the PRC have developed successfully, and cooperation has expanded. The Central Committee noted with satisfaction that relations between our party and the CPC are settled.

The Central Committee heard a briefing on trends in Hungarian-Romanian relations, and agreed with the position of the Hungarian leading bodies. It confirmed that mutual effort is required to solve the problems which have come up and to advance good-neighbor relations.

3. The Central Committee reiterated our interest in maintenance and further development of the achievements of the Helsinki process. At the follow-up meeting in Vienna the delegates of our country acted in the interests of reaching agreements that promote a balanced implementation of the principles and recommendations of the CSCE Final Act. [paragraph continues]

In keeping with its possibilities the Hungarian People's Republic will continue to contribute to developing bilateral and multilateral cooperation that serves detente and is based on mutual advantage.

Since the last meeting Hungarian foreign policy has continued to take measures in the interests of promoting the peaceful coexistence of countries with differing social systems, and mutually advantageous cooperation.

Contributions to continuing international dialogue and to developing bilateral relations were the visit to Sweden of Janos Kadar, his talks with Swedish Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson, chairman of the Social Democratic Labor Party, and other public personalities, and the visits to Hungary of Queen Beatrix of the Kingdom of the Netherlands; FRG President Richard von Weizsaecker; and Poul Schluter, prime minister of the Kingdom of Denmark; as well as Gyorgy Lazar's talks in Brussels with Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens, and his talks in Rome with Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi.

At the Vatican meeting of the Hungarian prime minister and Pope John Paul II, the sides stressed the importance of efforts in the interest of peace and security, and reconfirmed the continuous maintenance of the settled relation between the Hungarian state and the church, and the further extension of our relations with the Vatican, in the same spirit.

4. On the basis of solidarity and reciprocal advantages, Hungary has extended relations with the developing countries. This aim was served by the talks President of the Presidential Council Pal Losonczi had with Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, in Damascus, and by the visit to Hungary of Mir Hoseyn Musavi, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

II

The Central Committee reviewed the implementation of its November 1986 resolution and experience of economic work over the first quarter of 1987. It stated that the public received its November resolution on the country's economic situation and the tasks for 1987 with expectation and understanding, expressed by the fact that the leaders of management organs and economic units turned heightened attention to working out the tasks arising from the resolution, and that workplace collectives have and continue to make successful efforts to make up for the loss in yields caused by the extreme weather at the beginning of the year.

1. In the first 3 months of the year industrial production rose unequally per branch, totaling a 3.4 percent increase over the corresponding period of 1986. In agriculture, the autumn work that provides the foundation for yields this year were completed in time, however unfavorable weather delayed growth and increased input. The purchasing of slaughter animal and animal products increased by 9 percent as compared to the similar period of last year.

The national economic investments became more lively by the end of the first quarter of the year, and payments to this end surpassed the sum for the corresponding period of 1986.

The outflow of consumer purchasing power in the year so far has been according to plan. The goods amount of retail trade turnover rose by more than 2 percent than planned.

2. The Central Committee states that an improvement can be experienced in increasing economic efficiency in some economic units; however, the indispensably necessary turn demanded in the November resolution has not yet come about in national economic dimensions. The balance of the national economy has not improved. There is not appropriate change in the efficiency of economy work, in increasing export capability, or in the economic and social conditions of improving management. To attain the targets of the annual plan, further concrete measures, and the considerable strengthening of economic organizing activity is necessary. Such measures should be aimed at promoting the establishment of the planned convertible goods turnover balance, the transformation of the production pattern, technical development, and the considerable moderation of the deficits of the state budget. Simultaneously with making the conditions of management stricter, measures should extend the development opportunities of the profitable and well operating economic units.

The Central Committee calls on the companies and cooperatives, party and social organizations, and state and economic management organs to consider the attainment of economic policy targets, and the fulfillment of the major estimates of the 1987 national economic plan as a primary task.

III

The Central Committee examined the retirement system, and stated that it expresses the results of the socioeconomic transformation that has taken place since liberation. The eligibility for pensions has gradually expanded and today covers all earning occupations. At present, 2.3 million persons, more than 21 percent of the population, receive pensions in Hungary. The pension conditions have improved from time to time, and in several respects are favorable even by international comparison. More than 11 percent of the national income is spent on pensions, and the proportion is continuously increasing.

Pensions determine the financial situation of the elderly and ensure an average 70 percent of their incomes. The financial and social-welfare circumstances of pensioners vary from good circumstances to the need for assistance. The most difficult circumstances are those of people living alone.

The social evaluation of the retirement system is contradictory. The value of pensions has not been widely safeguarded, which has weakened the social welfare security of pensions. The differences between recent pensions and those of the past have increased. The pension proportions that have come about are no longer appropriate. The problems have increased in spite of the fact that several measures have been taken to improve the situation of pensioners.

The Central Committee considers the amendment of the retirement system to be necessary, so that it becomes more socially just and provides greater social-welfare security.

Pension is a right acquired through work and payment of contributions. It should better express the years spent in work and earnings based on performance. A retirement system that is better founded makes it necessary to examine whether the years spent in work should be longer. The social-welfare security of the elderly should be strengthened by the official extension of the value-preservation of pensions and by raising the pensions established in the past. It is considered justified to reduce the differences in pensions. The possibility of individual preparation for retirement should be extended with new, voluntary insurance forms.

In accordance with the requirements, the fundamental principles of amending the retirement system have to be worked out and, requesting the opinion of the leading bodies of social organizations, be submitted to the Central Committee.

IV

The Central Committee reviewed the experiences to date of economic operation, and discussed the principles of tax and price reform, and income regulation.

The current complex system of company taxation, subsidies, and taxes do not make for the clearsightedness necessary for efficient management, and make realistic evaluation of production processes and cost relations more difficult. The company tax system should be transformed to reduce the kinds of taxation, clarify the relation between the economic units and the state budget, reduce the role of the budget in the redistribution of incomes, moderate producer and consumer price subsidies, and allow profit to express efficiency.

The current practice of regulating the incomes of the population does not provide encouragement to increasing performance, is not capable of preventing the unjustified inequalities in income, and does not assure the just, porportionate sharing in taxation. The taxation of the population should be changed to encourage performance, unify the regulation of income and proportionate sharing in taxation, and ensure appropriate budgetary revenue. The new regulation has to contribute to establishing income proportions that are socially acceptable, to the taxation of concealed incomes, and to a more just distribution of social benefits. Possibilities and conditions for introducing personal income tax therefore have to be examined.

Taking the importance of the theme into consideration, the Central Committee called on the leading bodies of the state and social organs, the extensive circles of scientific and practical experts, to form an opinion on the essential issues of principle of company taxation and the income regulation of the population. The proposals are to be submitted to the next session of the Central Committee.

ACZEL DEPARTS FOR OFFICIAL VISIT TO U.S. 2 MAY

LD021336 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 2 May 87

[Text] Gyorgy Aczel has left for the United States. The member of the party Politburo, director in chief of the Sociology Institute of the party Central Committee, will have talks with leading representatives of the U.S. Administration, of scientific, cultural, and economic life, and will also hold lectures.

JOINT SOVIET MICROELECTRONICS VENTURE FOUNDED

LD040240 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 3 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 3 (MTI) -- The heads of the Hungarian microelectronics company, the Telecommunications Technology Cooperative and the Soviet development and production association called Science Center, as well as the Elektronzagranpostavka [electronic foreign trade] Soviet federal association signed a document on founding a Hungarian-Soviet joint venture. The new organization is called Intermos Microelectronics Ltd. and will begin operation in the third quarter of the year, with Budapest as its headquarters. The Hungarian companies have a 50 per cent share in the joint venture and the Soviet partners have the other 50 per cent.

In the beginning the joint venture will not set up any separate manufacturing unit. For the moment it is undertaking to organize the manufacture of integrated circuits essential to television and radio technology installations, measuring instruments, and computerized instruments with the inclusion of Hungarian and Soviet companies. It will be using the production capacities of the founders of the joint venture. This year several tens of thousands of microelectronic components are to be made for Hungarian and Soviet users. The raw materials are to be supplied by the founders and they have also agreed that sales will be in accordance with prices they themselves set jointly. They have resolved to use the profits of the first three years wholly for development. The research hinterland for this will be provided by the founders of Intermost Ltd and they also intend to expand the product range as quickly as possible.

Later on they will set up a new production unit to manufacture up-to-date microelectronics components. They will begin the required investment operations as of next year.

CPCZ PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES, OPENS TALKS

LD041953 Prague Television Service in Czech 1730 GMT 4 May 87

[Text] A CPCZ Central Committee delegation headed by Comrade Frantisek Pitra arrived today for a working visit to Hungary. The members of the delegation held talks with Comrade Ferenc Havasi in the afternoon. They exchanged information on the work of the two fraternal Communist Parties in implementing the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the 13th MSZMP Congress. The delegation also held talks with Comrade Istvan Szabo. The agenda included questions of cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Hungary in the sphere of agriculture. Comrade Frantisek Pitra also held talks today with Jeno Vancsa, minister of agriculture and food, who briefed the members of the Czechoslovak delegation on Hungarian agricultural workers efforts to improve food production. The two sides exchanged experiences of implementing scientific-technological developments in agriculture.

[Budapest MTI in English at 1320 GMT on 4 May in a similar report adds: "The Secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee was met at Ferihegy Airport by Miklos Nemeth, head of the Economic Policy Department of the HSWP Central Committee. Also present was Ondrej Durej, ambassador of Czechoslovakia to Hungary."]

BERECZ DEPARTS FOR ECONOMIC TALKS IN BULGARIA

LD040840 Budapest MTI in English 0825 GMT 4 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 4 (MTI) -- Frigyes Berecz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Hungarian section of the cooperation commission, left for Sofia Monday. He is to hold talks with Bulgarian Deputy Prime Minister Kiril Zarev, co-chairman of the commission, on issues related to developing bilateral cooperation.

BUDAPEST CITY PARTY DELEGATION VISITS HANOI

For Hanoi media reports on the vist of a Budapest City delegation to the SRV see the Vietnam section of the 4 May Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

LATE ROMANIAN PREMIER PETRU GROZA PRAISED

AU041230 [Editorial Report] MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian on May 1 on page 8 carries a 1,300-word article by Pal Bodor entitled "Petru Groza's Heritage" on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the late Romanian postwar premier's visit in Budapest. While Bodor does not make any direct reference in his article to the present differences between Hungary and Romania over the treatment of the Hungarian minority in Romania, he praises Groza's activity in furthering the rights of the Hungarian minorities in Romania and lists the numerous artistic, educational, press, and publication developments among the Hungarian minority after the war.

MARJAI DEPARTS FOR VISIT TO HELSINKI 4 MAY

LD041345 Budapest MTI in English 1253 GMT 4 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 4 (MTI) -- Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, left for Helsinki Monday, meeting an invitation from the Government of the Republic of Finland. During his visit he is to hold talks with leaders of the Finnish Government, and representatives of political and business life, on developing relations between the two countries. As chief patron of the event, Jozsef Marjai is to participate in the events of the Hungarian Economic Days, to begin May 5.

VERESS DEPARTS FOR TRADE MEETING IN AUSTRIA

LD041701 Budapest MTI in English 1609 GMT 4 May 87

[Text] Budapest, May 4 (MTI) -- On Monday Peter Veress, Hungarian minister of foreign trade, left for Austria to attend the 6th session of the Hungarian-Austrian Joint Commission on Trade, Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation.

KADAR CONGRATULATES DRA's NAJIB ON HOLIDAY

LD261737 Budapest MTI in English 1711 GMT 26 Apr 87

[Excerpt] Budapest, April 26 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, has cabled his greetings to Najib, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, on the occasion of the national day of Afghanistan. Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, has sent a telegram of congratulations to M. Chamkani, acting president of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the Council of Ministers. [passage omitted]

GHANAIAN OFFICIAL VISITS 23-30 APR, MEETS POZSGAY

LD301524 Budapest MTI in English 1321 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Budapest, April 30 (MTI) -- Daniel F. Nan, member of the Provisional National Defense Council of Ghana, president of the Democratization Committee, deputy head of state, visited Budapest April 23rd to 30th, on invitation of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front. He held talks with Imre Pozsgay, general secretary of the People's Front. They briefed one another on topical international issues and on the situation and experience of the People's Front movement.

Daniel F. Annan was received by Rezso Trautmann, deputy president of the Presidential Council, and he also met with other leading personalities in Hungarian social, political and economic life.

JUSTICE MINISTER DISCUSSES NEW LAW ON COOPERATIVES

AU041325 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Apr 87 p 3

[Intervew with Ferenc Petrik, deputy justice minister, by Pal Gulyas: "Renewal in Two Stages" -- place, date not given]

[Excerpts] Industrial cooperatives held their congress last October, the consumer cooperatives in November, and the agricultural cooperatives in December. All three meetings discussed various legal issues. This is the background of our following discussion with Ferenc Petrik, deputy minister of justice.

[Gulyas] To avoid misunderstanding and to clarify the issue, I would like to ask you to explain cooperative law.

[Petrik] This means high-level legal rules relating exclusively to the structure, conditions, and interest representation of cooperatives, and their relationship with the state and its institutions. It does not include the regulatory system and the great number of ministerial and council provisions. [passage omitted] In order to increase rather than decrease the progressive role of cooperatives in the present period of our reform, the participation of legislation is -- among other things -- necessary.

[Gulyas] Both the reports and the speakers spoke about this at the three congresses held at the end of last year. What is your view of the proposals heard at that time?

[Petrik] I consider it to be a justified demand that the law on cooperatives should provide better conditions for business management in both internal structure and operation. People in cooperatives know, however, that legal measures alone will not solve all problems, even in the future. [passage omitted] People are mainly calling for a stable economic regulatory system, lower level assessments, no obstacles in the way of correctly understood independence, and higher incentives for cooperatives and their members.

[Gulyas] In other words, has cooperative law been neglected?

[Petrik] No, this demand does not reduce the legal responsibility of cooperative law.

[Gulyas] Due to the fact that the economic and inseparable social reform process -- including our entire institutional system -- has assumed a more rapid development, the tasks of legislation have obviously increased as well. The question automatically arises: what are the currently most important tasks of legislation?

[Petrik] One cardinal requirement is to stabilize the rules of organizations and operation. This must not be changed. Yet economic conditions must also be renewed in the cooperative sphere. Thus, after the period of "adjustments," legislation must be characterized by a more determined and more comprehensive modernization process. We plan to carry out the reform of the cooperative law in two stages. In the first stage, this year, we are modernizing the statutes by mainly relying on the proposals of the congresses. [paragraph continues]

Next, the law must be reexamined completely by 1990, so that it can provide a solid framework for the operation of cooperatives even in the long term. However, a close conceptual relationship is necessary between the two stages of this legislative work, and even now we must look into the future. [passage omitted]

[Gulyas] People often talk about more and more internal businesses of cooperatives.

[Petrik] The task of working out the legal framework of these operations also lies ahead of us. The law must recognize the various sizes of member groups as entrepreneur groups. These entrepreneur groups must, above all, be made interested in the result of their own activity, and should possess definite independence. We can find some history of these entrepreneur groups in the test operations of agricultural cooperatives, such as at the cooperative branches working with lump-sum payments. [passage omitted] I do not regard it acceptable that the possibility of acquiring income proportionate to production is at present a feature mainly of private businesses.

[Gulyas] What is your opinion about the financial relationship between members and their cooperatives?

[Petrik] It has been developing as required, although the cooperatives, because of their scarce development resources, badly need the members financial resources. There are certain forms of financial contribution in cooperative law, and while these forms are rather varied, they are not fulfilling their role because of the financial limits on dividends. [passage omitted] Along with increasing the amount of the financial contribution, it would be expedient to increase the responsibility of the member, as a co-owner, for wages and dividends as well. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

RESEARCH FUND MEETING -- MTI -- The Committee of the National Scientific Research Fund held a session on 14 April in Budapest. The committee issued statements regarding the applications of research institutes and higher educational institutions for setting up engineering stations and developing computer networks. The body made a decision involving the use of more than 1 billion forints. In the Seventh 5-Year Plan 800 million forints will be allocated for engineering stations and 150 million forints for the development of computer networks. The committee will use 68 million forints for buying central computers and developing computer technology. Six engineering stations will be set up in the capital, and five more in regional towns, such as Vaszprem, Pecs, Szeged, Debrecen, and Miskolc. [Excerpt] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 15 Apr 87 p 9 AU]

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION -- At a meeting held in the Industry Ministry on 16 April industrial department heads and environmental protection secretaries of the municipal and county councils discussed the tasks of industrial environmental protection. A separate industrial program for environmental protection tasks was worked out for the Seventh 5-Year Plan period. The experts are now preparing a nationwide survey to determine the extent to which enterprises exceed pollution limits. Protection of the environment and nature in agriculture was the subject of a meeting held at the National Council of Producer Cooperatives, where the experts, producer cooperative leaders, and delegates of district associations exchanged their experiences. [Excerpts] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 17 Apr 87 p 1 AU]

POLICE QUESTION ONYSZKIEWICZ ON MUELLER CASE

AU050709 Paris AFP in English 2108 GMT 4 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 4 (AFP) -- Polish police investigating an alleged "spy network" at the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw questioned Solidarity spokesman Janusz Onyszkiewicz here Monday, Mr. Onyszkiewicz said.

The spokesman, who is a mathematician, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that he was heard as a "witness" for two hours at the Interior Ministry and must call again on Tuesday morning, along with Bronislaw Geremek, principal counselor of Solidarity leader Lech Walesa.

The probe reportedly centres on Albert Mueller, who was second secretary at the U.S. Embassy until he left Poland on April 19. He had been arrested the day before, allegedly caught in the act of spying.

Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban said that Mr. Onyszkiewicz, Mr. Geremek and two other university members had "frequent contacts" with the embassy official.

All four deny having met Mr. Mueller.

They asked Mr. Urban to publish a letter of protest they sent him and threatened to sue him for libel if he does not do so.

CANADA'S CLARK ARRIVES, VIEWS TIES WITH OFFICIALS

Met by Orzechowski

LD031224 Warsaw PAP in English 1217 GMT 3 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 3 — Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs Joe Clark arrived in Warsaw this noon for an official visit to Poland.

At Warsaw's Okecie Airport Joe Clark was greeted by Poland's Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski.

Holds Talks With Orzechowski

LD042139 Warsaw PAP in English 1925 GMT 4 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 4 — Foreign Minister of Canada Joe Clark is paying an official visit to Poland. This is the third such visit in the postwar Polish-Canadian relations and it constitutes an important element of expanding and deepening the mutual cooperation and dialogue of states with different political systems.

Today, Joe Clark and his Polish counterpart Marian Orzechowski chaired the Polish-Canadian plenary talks held after the two ministers had met in private.

The main topic of the talks were Polish-Canadian relations and their prospects. The two ministers pointed to the premises favouring development of cooperation and stressed readiness of the two governments to further develop mutual relations in all fields. Particular stress was put on the need to develop economic cooperation. They also came out in favour of continuing the regular political dialogue.

In the course of the talks, the sides also exchanged views on basic international problems including disarmament and arms control. They talked about the role of medium-size countries. Emphasizing the importance of the Vienna CSCE meeting, they expressed the will to act with a view to achieving positive results. They also exchanged opinions on situation around Afghanistan and the Republic of South Africa.

Minister Clark invited Minister Orzechowski to pay a visit to Canada. The invitation was received with pleasure.

The ministers signed an agreement on economic and industrial cooperation and another one on preventing double taxation of property and income. Those agreements will facilitate development of economic cooperation between Poland and Canada.

In a statement for reporters made just after the signing ceremony, Minister Clark said that the agreements provided an area for seeking the possibilities for real cooperation between selected private firms of Canada and Polish enterprises which would like to use new regulations favouring export activity.

The head of Canadian diplomacy also said that it was worth coming here personally to learn about the situation in Poland, and added that a visit to Canada by Minister Orzechowski would help keep contacts between the two countries.

Tonight, Marian Orzechowski entertained the head of the Canadian diplomacy to dinner, during which the two ministers delivered speeches (abridged texts given separately).

Seeks Expanded Relations

LD042108 Montreal International Service in English 2000 GMT 4 May 87

[Excerpts] Canadian External Affairs Minister Joe Clark says Canada is interested in expanding political and business ties with Poland, because the political situation in that country has improved. Mr Clark, who is on a visit to Poland, says the Polish Government has eased restrictions imposed when it banned the independent trade union Solidarity.

Hours after Mr Clark spoke in Warsaw more than 150 people were detained during antigovernment demonstrations held on Sunday in four cities. [passage omitted] In Warsaw police using tear gas dispersed about 1,000 people who gathered outside St John's Cathedral and chanted slogans in support of the Solidarity union. Two Canadian journalists were detained after filming the protest. They were later released with apologies but authorities kept their film. [passage omitted]

Meets Messner, Signs Agreement

LD041803 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 4 May 87

[Text] Zbigniew Messner has received Canadian Foreign Minister Joe Clark who is on an official visit in our country. The state of Polish-Canadian economic cooperation was discussed. Noting that this cooperation does not correspond with the existing possibilities they stressed the will to intensify it. The Canadian guest was briefed about activities associated with the second stage of the economic reform.

In the afternoon, Marian Orzechowski and Joe Clark signed agreements between Poland and Canada on economic and industrial cooperation and also on avoiding double taxation.

Here is a statement from Minister Joe Clark for Polish radio.

[Begin Clark recording in English, with Polish translation superimposed] We had some very positive and detailed talks regarding cooperation in various fields. We spoke about cultural contacts, about possibilities for furhter progess in economic talks and, of course, we touched on international subjects, including disarmament, the situation in Afghanistan and South Africa. These talks resulted in further possibilities for cooperation in specific fields. Some relate to international negotiations, for instance, on the subject of agricultural affairs. Others relate to specific possibilities for cooperation between Poland and Canada. [end recording]

MESSNER RECEIVES SFRY AMBASSADOR PUHARIC

LD040833 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1352 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Apr (TANJUG) -- Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, today received Yugoslav Ambassador to Poland Branko Puharic. Premier Messner and Ambassador Puharic discussed Polish-Yugoslav cooperation, in particular in the economic sector.

BISHOPS SET CONDITIONS FOR VATICAN RELATIONS

AU031524 Paris AFP in English 1521 GMT 3 May 87

[Text] Warsaw, May 3 (AFP) — Diplomatic ties between Poland and the Vatican should only be restored if the Polish Catholic Church obtains the legal status it has been seeking since 1981, the Polish Episcopal Conference, which met here Friday and Saturday, said in a statement Sunday.

There has been growing speculation here that Poland and Vatican might resume diplomatic relations, severed since 1945, following Pope John Paul II's third visit to his homeland next June 8 to 14.

Polish leader General Wojciech Jaruzelski has refused so far to grant the church a specific legal status, saying he would prefer to establish formal relations with the Vatican.

RZECZPOSPOLITA CARRIES URBAN'S 14 APR CONFERENCE

AU271051 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 21 Apr 87 p 5

[Text] The latest press conference took place at the INTERPRESS Center in Warsaw on 14 April, during which Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban replied to questions from foreign correspondents and representatives of the domestic press.

Urban: I apologize very much for being late. It is partly due to traffic jams. Road markings are being painted.

I spent several days as the guest of Mrs Maria Regent-Lechowicz, the Polish ambassador in Stockholm. Some Swedish politicians and senior figures in the diplomatic corps took advantage of my visit to invite me to talks on Polish-Swedish relations, aong other things. Much interest in Polish domestic affairs was shown. The Swedish press and representatives of the international press in Sweden also showed an interest in these matters. I had a number of different kinds of meetings with the press. I also had talks with individuals and gave interviews. There were many more journalists than chairs. Dozens of questions were asked that misrepresented [nicujacych] Polish affairs and the position of the Polish authorities. This is unusual because things in Stockholm are different from Warsaw. Poland is not the natural field of observation for journalists working there. Poland is not the hub of the universe, as certain countrymen believe.

I am fully aware that in saying this I will expose myself to criticism from a sector of Polish public opinion. I am reporting on these events because I want Polish television viewers, radio listeners, and newspaper readers to receive an important piece of news. Poland has begun to arouse a different kind of interest. The world press has stopped treating us as a sick part of Europe and as the setting for a certain type of conflict. Today Poland is arousing interest as a place of bold ecoomic reforms and political changes worth following. They are assuming particular importance in terms of being related to the transformations taking place in the Soviet Union, in terms of being part of changes that are characteristic features of the socialist space of the world. On 13 December 1981 and on several occasions after that, W. Jaruzelski announced that this is what will make Poland a place of progressive reforms of an innovatory nature. The West has begun to note and understand this rather late, but better late than never.

Western reports on what I said in Stockholm are mutually contradictory. I found many misrepresentations and straightforward inventions. For example, on 9 April, Bogdan Kleczynski, Free Europe's special correspondent in Stockholm said: "Jerzy Urban delivered a lengthy and -- for Swedish tastes -- rather boring report discussing all the so-called changes occurring in the PPR. So, he talked about Gomulka, martial law, and about how the West had turned its back on Poland." The point is that I did not even deliver the text that I had prepared, having explained to the audience that I had sensed an interest in Poland's future and not its past. Thus, the Free Europe representative was bored by something that did not even take place. Kleczynski went on to say: "The journalists were chiefly interested in when Poland's prisons would finally stop concealing political prisoners behind their walls." It is not only a question of my not having been asked primarily about political prisoners; at not one of the five public meetings was I asked about any political prisoners. I was only asked about the affair concerning the driver, the smuggler, Lenart Jorn.

Speaking about the government spokesman's meeting with the Swedish Polonia community, Kleczynski said that it was attended almost exclusively by employees of the embassy and the consulate. At the same time, there had seemingly never been such a large gathering of the Polonia community. It was the first time that representatives of almost all emigre political organizations had attended a meeting of this kind, including the Polish congress, which brings together political emigre organizations. Kleczynski said that this meeting took place at the Polish Information Center. He is also mistaken about this because it took place at the consulate in an entirely different part of the city. But Free Europe suffers from a habit of departing from the truth. The Western press showed the greatest interest in what I had to say about the second stage of the economic reform. It is a source of satisfaction for us that the most important developments in Poland are also considered of greatest importance by the Western press. Following my Stockholm press conferences, the bold projects that have been discussed in Poland have been presented extensively and forcefully to public opinion in many countries. I express my thanks for this, although some of the projects being discussed in Poland that I described were so misrepresented in Western press reports that I could not recognize them.

The American press agency UPI wrote that Urban chose the Swedish capital to describe Polish reform plans for the first time. Meanwhile, what I said in Stockholm about the projects concerning a deepening of the reform was precisely what I had said at an earlier Tuesday press conference in this very hall. However, the Warsaw statement was almost entirely ignored by the Western media. But in Stockholm it was considered sensational. I get the impression that the politically diverse press of various countries has reacted as if it had seen some invisible conductor make a movement with his baton.

It is amusing that I was credited with saying many things that I did not say. For example, I was asked if we intend to open a stock exchange in Poland. I said no. However, we have various events that are called stock exchanges, so the word does not arouse any doctrinal opposition. But AP, AFP, and UPI reported that I announced the opening of a stock exchange in Warsaw. AP even found a spokesman at the Polish Embassy who is said to have given a date for the opening of a stock exchange for the sale of state industry into private hands. I said that during the second stage of the reform there will be a fundamental reorganization of the system of managing the economy. Certain Western agencies changed managing to management. I quote: "The entire Polish economic management will be replaced." These words were attributed to me by REUTER. And UP distorted my words similarly. The suggestion that the principles of the economic reform will be discussed and consulted with the leadership of the church was pure invention by REUTER. And this piece of news traveled round the world, although it would be excessively surprising in view of the spiritual mission and responsibilities that bishops have. I only talked about economists who are ideologically linked to the church taking part in the discussion on the reform.

Further, I was credited with saying that the second stage of the reform will consist of a great reprivatization of state industry, although in reply to questions that suggested this, I stressed that it was a question of reforming a socialist, state economy. This reprivatization was probably inferred from what I said about a law permitting the creation of joint Polish-foreign companies -- thus, joint private and state-owned companies -- and from the fact that I mentioned that the preliminary draft for the second stage of the reform even discusses the possibility of selling workers shares in enterprises, as I understand is the case in Hungary. I do not know why Western agencies credited me with saying that the state will not create any new enterprises. I said the opposite of this. I spoke about bankruptcy and, on the other hand, about releasing new state economic initiatives. I talked about public animosity toward the private nonagricultural sector on account of its high revenues. I cited sociological research. [paragraph continues]

REUTER turned it into the following: "The conservative apparatus is in principle opposed to reprivatization." UPI even stated that I did not exclude the possibility of inviting Walesa to join the consultative council, although in reply to the relevant question I explained that people who say mutually contradictory things and say something different every other day are poorly qualified to act as consultants. On the other hand, in reply to a question about the so-called opposition generally and their chances of participating in public life, I retorted that nobody in Poland is blacklisted forever. Everything depends not on their previous but on their current attitudes and the future evolution of these attitudes.

Thus, as spokesman for the Polish authorities, I have experienced an extraordinary increase in misrepresentations attributing to me various things that those who asked the questions evidently wanted to hear very badly. However, the keen interest in the way in which public life will evolve in Poland and in methods of management are the main thing, and not these misrepresentations. This interest is something new and we gladly welcome it. A draft plan for the development of the economic reform as it enters its second stage will shortly have the finishing touches put to it and will be given concrete form. It will be published and will become the subject of debate. Some of the people responsible for the draft will meet with the press, including the foreign press, to describe the next stage of work on a way of radically transforming the Polish economy and to reply to questions.

Peter Johnsson, GOTEBORGS POSTEN: I have two questions for the minister. First, could you tell us what the talks you had with Birgitta Dahl, the Swedish minister of energy and the environment, were about and when can we expect the Polish energy minister to visit Sweden? The second question concerns the trial of Swedish driver Lenart Jorn. The trial will begin at the regional court in Swinoujscie next Thursday. Could you tell us what importance the Polish Government now attaches to trial? And do you believe that the possibility of freeing the accused on bail is still possible? Even if he is sentenced to a term of imprisonment?

Urban: My talks with Minister Dahl concerned issues connected with the environment and the talks that took place with the Polish side on this subject as well as political issues including European issues, and the positions of Poland and Sweden on disarmament questions and other key issues on a European scale.

As for the question about the trial, I have said all that I have to say on the subject of the trial before it takes place. The Polish Government considers it very unfortunate that some political emigre centers in Sweden abuse Swedish hospitality to send shipments to Poland that assist the political opponents of the Polish authorities and that they do this in a way that breaches international law, because they abuse international TIR [Total Item Record] signs, which indicate to customs officials that there is no need to check a shipment; they are committing abuses with regard to Polish law and, I suppose, with regard to Swedish law. The question about the possibility of release on bail: This possibility does exist in law. It depends on the length of the sentence, and that is up to the court, so let us wait for the outcome of the trial.

Matthew Viat, AP: Minister, I wonder what grounds there are for supposing and also believing that the second stage of the economic reform will come into effect and shortly, as the subject of the second stage was discussed critically at the meeting of the Economic Reform Commission and these views were then described in ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE. And another cause of our doubts is the fact that it is sometimes said that the majority or a significant number of the elements of the second stage of the economic reform will not be applied during the course of the next 3 years.

Urban: You are confusing two things. The second stage of the reform -- that is, the enhancement and definite radicalization of the economic reform -- is not being subjected to criticism. The critical discussion concerns various specific solutions. A great many specialists are discussing these matters. Some favor these solutions, others favor other solutions. They are engaged in mutual criticism of their proposals. A team is currently working on drafting a cohesive plan for publication based on this discussion and the frequently mutually exclusive proposals. This document will become the subject of debate and disagreements. Wojciech Jaruzelski announced that all the necessary discussions will be (and already have been) definitely accelerated so that they do not last a long time and so that we can leave the stage of discussion and enter the stage of activity.

The second stage of the reform is not a legal act that is promulgated and then begins to exist and operate. The second stage of the reform is a combination of undertakings that will be spread out over time. Some actions will come into force earlier, others will come into force later and will stem from previous steps. The second stage of the reform is simply a deepening of a certain process and it will continue to be a process. Thus, it is difficult to say that the second stage of the reform will take place over 3 years. I suppose that a great many of the new solutions contained in the second stage will come into effect quickly. However, historians will determine whether the second stage will have taken 3 years, 10 years, or longer. I would like it to be understood that the process of reforming the Polish economy has been going on since the beginning of 1982, and that we now wish to intensify and enhance it, but it will continue to remain a kind of evolutionary process.

Renata Marsch, DPA: The newspapers have published theses of draft solutions for the second stage of the economic reform. Almost everything you told us 2 weeks ago and what you said in Stockholm is missing from these theses, including the possibility of buying shares or bonds, forms of mixed ownership, and so on. Does this mean that these things are no longer relevant, or are they still being discussed, or are the newspapers being discreet?

Urban: The newspapers reported the most recent discussion of this subject. The report contained very concise information. I said that many of these draft solutions had been discussed at a meeting of the Economic Reform Commission on the basis of the document that was under discussion. This document's general guidelines were published in yesterday's press report. Quite simply, there is no disagreement about concepts here, but there is a difference with regard to presentation. I had simply taken a few concrete facts from this extensive document, facts that were presented for discussion in the document, and I conveyed this collection of facts to you. At the present time I cannot say which of these concrete proposals will survive and which will not, I do not know. We will know this once the draft solutions of the second stage of the reform have been published. However, this does not mean that the second stage of the reform is being watered down or minimalized. I believe that reports on this subject are far too concise and that the economic formulations used are far too general.

Jackson Diehl, WASHINGTON POST: Minister, I nevertheless believe that we ought to be given a further explanation of issues connected with the economic reform. For the last 2 years, as a government representative, you have been publicizing certain moves that are to fall within the second stage of the reform. I am thinking above all of very radical steps such as breaking up the banking system, introducing the principle of competition and the possibility of acquiring and selling shares in enterprises and other steps. Of course, these moves are of a kind that very much deepens an interpretation of the idea of economic reform. [paragraph continues]

However, we cannot find the elements that you talked about in the decisions of the Economic Reform Commission and the plans that it has prepared for the steps that will be taken during the period up to 1990. And so I would like to ask you to explain how we ought to interpret what you say in light of the facts and press reports. Is it not the case that what you have to say is intended to result in a somewhat false assessment of work on preparing the economic reform?

Urban: It seems to me that I have shown today that I am not the one who is providing false information about the second stage of the reform. Following the meeting of the Committee for the Economic Reform, I reported on the proposals contained in the document that served as the basis for the discussion that took place at the meeting of the Committee for the Economic Reform. I can confirm with complete certainty that the reform of the banking system, which is one cornerstone of the concept of the second stage of the reform, will also be covered in a second document, which is just being prepared for publication. The question of shares and the sale of shares was also a proposal contained in the draft discussed by the Economic Reform Commission. However, this is not of first-rank importance. It is a concept that is intended to assist the process and I do not know whether it will, for example, be adopted. In saying all this -- and I withdraw nothing -- I explained that the document was the subject of discussion. The edifice of the second stage of the reform will be constructed on the basis of this document only when the controversial discussion is over.

Donald Forbes, REUTER: When you were in Stockholm, what you said was quoted. You said that the country's economic leadership and economic management will be changed. Will this involve ministerial posts or changes within specific ministries?

Urban: I am sorry, but you are confusing the two concepts of management and leadership in the sense of a team of people. I did, of course, speak about changes in management. These changes will be profound, and I reaffirm this. But I have nothing to say about any personnel changes. It is natural for the composition of authorities to develop according to the needs of the day. But please do not draw from this any conclusions about personnel. There is still a misunderstanding caused by a confusion of concepts.

Gemma Aizpitarte, EFE: The present version of the second stage of economic reform says nothing about reforming the center. Following sharp criticism expressed at the Polish Economic Society meeting chaired by Premier Messner, the new version of the reform document contains the idea of restructuring the economic management system. My first question is: Please explain exactly what in the present system is to be restructured. My second question: What did Premier Messner mean by saying that the center may be reformed, but not at the cost of economic chaos?

Urban: First, there is no new version of the document. The document is to be published soon. Second, the Economic Reform Commission meeting on which I reported spoke about a reform of the center. And there is no doubt that a reform of the center will be part of the second stage of economic reform. The only question is: How will these changes take place and what will be their essence and extent? Premier Messner said that one has to approach a reform of the economic management center with caution to avoid a vacuum caused by certain methods of management ceasing to exist before new ones have been established. The Polish economy is not an abstraction; it is not something thrown on a canvas by a painter out of his imagination. It is thousands of factories, in which millions of people work. All this must operate, must receive suitable supplies, and must be interconnected. Thus, any reform whatsoever must be the kind where even temporary effects are favorable and not unfavorable.

Mah's Yussef [name as published], WAFA: How would you comment on the chairman of the Council of Ministers' visit to Egypt, which I think is the first visit to that country at such a level?

Urban: We regard this visit as important, and we believe it creates hopes for a development of Polish-Egyptian relations. We are aiming to develop both political and economic cooperation with Egypt. If you want more information, I suggest you read Premier Messner's interview for AL AHRAM, the translation of which was carried by RZECZPOSPOLITA.

Renata Marsch, DPA: I think there is still a misunderstanding about the changes. We are not concerned with personnel changes. We are concerned with changes in economic management. Therefore, will the size of ministries be reduced and will there be fewer ministries?

Urban: Your question is premature.

Roman Rolnick, UPI: You said that you were not asked any questions in Stockholm about political prisoners in Poland and that Poland's image had improved. And yet we heard from Mr Walesa yesterday that his employers are not letting him travel to Italy, where he has been invited by the trade unions. Could you comment, and will Walesa be allowed to travel?

Urban: Mr Lech Walesa's employers did indeed see no possibility of granting him leave, but I have been told that he may be granted leave during the vacation season, for example in July or August. If while already on vacation he applies for travel, I have reason to believe he will not encounter any obstacles to obtaining a passport.

By the way, another passport matter concerning a close acquaintance of Mr Walesa -- Adam Michnik. I said in Stockholm that if Mr Adam Michnik applies to the proper passport authorities for a passport, then he will receive one, or so I have been told. But if he does not do so and fails to file the necessary papers that every citizen has to file, then he will not receive one. Every citizen must go through the same formalities in offices. I do not understand why Mr Michnik does not consider himself a citizen subject to the same rules as others. I am telling you this because the Western press has reported that he was not granted a passport, whereas in fact he did not apply for one.

Editor Hoffman, ARD: The latest data from the Public Opinion Research Center show that two-thirds of the respondents did not believe in the economic reform's success. What does the Polish Government intend to do to convince more people about the possibilities of the reform's success?

Urban: There are two ways of doing this. One is more important, one less so. The more important one involves revealing, by means of facts, that the reform is causing various favorable economic changes and that it is causing a reanimation. The second one -- less spectacular, but also essential, is what we perhaps paternalistically call society's economic education. The trouble is that any economic reform plan contains not only economic terminology, but also concepts that are often hard to grasp. Such things as changes to the banking and financial systems -- in other words the instrumentation of economic mechanisms -- do not appeal to the imagination. Despite much publicity on this subject, the average housewife does not believe in the economic reform, one of the reasons for this being that it is very difficult to explain in idiomatic terms what one is doing and intends to do.

Krzysztof Bobinski, FINANCIAL TIMES: Could you say something about the problem of the nomenklatura, the activity of the nomenklatura inside workplaces? The latest Solidarity stance, vis-a-vis economic issues, raises the question of eliminating this phenomenon. I am interested to see if you have anything to say on this subject.

Urban: As far as the nature of this phenomenon is concerned, I would like to refer you to Wojciech Jaruzelski's latest speech at the Economic Reform Commission session, where he said that competitions for managerial posts must assume an authentic air, and that there should be more nonparty people at managerial posts.

Dominique Garraud, AFP: Is it true that the government is to permit the emergence of a second trade union in some workplaces, especially in those where over half the work force belongs to the OPZZ?

Urban: No, that is some kind of rumor. Once again an issue is being raised which possesses no relevance in real life.

Donald Forbes: Has Poland detected an increase in radioactivity in the atmosphere whose source lies in the East, as the FRG and Switzerland have done? Has it really increased, and if so, how strong is this increase in Poland?

Urban: I have no information on this subject. By the way, I can raise another matter related to this one, in other words Western reports about the alleged contamination of powdered milk exported by Poland to Bangladesh. The Polish firm "Polcop" sold 3,000 tons of milk to a Singapore enterprise, which contracted to deliver the milk to Bangladesh. The milk was checked before it left Poland. It was determined that it fulfills all the terms of the contract. The contract adopted a radiation norm that meets EEC norms, in other words 370 becquerels per liter of fluid milk. The Bangladesh authorities questioned the quality of the shipment, saying that the radiation level was above the level admissible in Bangladesh. In defense of the quality of the Polish product, "Polcop" sent a group of three experts to Bangladesh. They were not allowed to conduct any tests, nor were any talks held with them. This is contrary to trade practice. We are intervening in this matter, and that is all I have to say, except to emphasize once more that the milk was tested in Poland and fulfilled all the contract conditions. I am discussing such a circumstantial matter because of the news that this issue has gained in volume in the West. For example, the BBC has raised the issue.

Stefan Dietrich, FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE: I read yesterday that the number of persons holding leadership posts in the bureaucracy will be reduced as part of the reform. Could you explain how many and what will happen to them? Thank you.

Urban: Sir, I am a victim of our own open information policy. I am a victim because as part of this policy we speak about our intentions, the contents of discussions, and the subject of discussion and work. We speak about this in advance. And immediately we receive demands for ready figures, data, facts, and names. All that can be said is that the Job Certification Commission is active. Wojciech Jaruzelski has said that its work will be considerably accelerated. But changes in structures involving a reduction and the elimination of certain posts cannot be made overnight. Once again this is a premature question. I reaffirm that work on this is proceeding. A commission involved in job certification is performing this work. It is dealing not only with leadership structures, but also structures in a very broad sense. Please have a little patience.

Renata Marsch: German scientists have determined an increase in mongolism since Chernobyl. Has something like this also been determined in Poland?

Urban: I know nothing of any medical ill effects from Chernobyl in Poland. There have been no noticeable changes in any type of disease.

Krzysztof Bobinski: Could you explain why there is resistance toward letting the public purchase bonds in enterprises? I understand that such a proposal was contained in the last bill or directive on bonds. It was deleted by the finance minister of the time. Right now it seems that only enterprises may purchase bonds. It seems quite a simple decision and that it does not take years of discussion to introduce something like this. So why this resistance, especialy since such a situation already exists, in Hungary for example?

Urban: I do not know how to answer. This is an issue involving wider concepts. I do not think this is a project that has been completely and terminally rejected. I propose to put this question to economic specialists at a press conference which we intend to hold after the publication of the document on the second stage of economic reform.

Donald Forbes: Several weeks ago, a group of teachers in Wroclaw sent a letter to General Jaruzelski, telling him that they were having difficulties in obtaining passports. You said at the time that each of these cases would be examined individually. Therefore, I would like to ask what has happened, and if any of these persons has obtained a passport.

Urban: I cannot answer right now because I do not have a register of all passport affairs. But as I have already spoken about this in a general sense, I will reply in greater detail next week.

I would like to say that people are distributing figures meant to show that, because of the latest food price increases, one can buy much less food with one's salary than one could in 1984. Calculations like this were sponsored by an illegal structure, namely the Mazowsze chapter of Solidarity. I would like to say a few words on this subject, for this is typical of the tricks that are being used. First, they considered the latest price rises and the level of wages at the end of 1986. And yet in accordance with the plan, wages will rise accordingly throughout 1987 and have already done so. Besides, there is another more important trick here. They only considered the kind of goods where wage-price relations have deteriorated. And these relations have indeed deteriorated, for example in the case of sugar, grain products, and coal. However, there are other wage-price relations that have not deteriorated. For example, in 1984 one could have purchased 43.7 kg of butter for 1 month's average salary, whereas today one can buy 46.4 kg. One could have bought 1,604 liters of milk in 1984, but today one can buy 1,925. The respective figures for other products are: ordinary sausage -- 81 kg in 1984 and 94 kg today; ham -- 22.1 kg in 1984 and 25.4 kg today; and veal -- 36.5 kg in 1984 and 42 kg today. I do not want to drag the matter out, but the same can be said for roast beef, cottage cheese, and some types of matured cheeses. These calculations are based on average earnings in 1984, which were Z16,838 per month, and average earnings today, which are Z26,929 per month.

All this is to explain the mechanism of manipulating statistics and to explain the fact that, although there are commodities of which the average monthly salary buys less than it did 3 years ago, there are also commodities of which the average monthly salary buys more. Price increases are meant to rationalize the structure of prices, among other things, and not reduce purchasing power in general.

The next issue: The West has published outpourings about former Colonel Miklinski, of whom I spoke over 6 months ago. It comes as no surprise to me that outpourings on Rurarz and Spasowski have been followed by similar ones on Kuklinski, the third of the trio of traitors to their fatherland. Just like any corrupt object, Kuklinski smells bad even if he perfumes himself. I came back from Sweden yesterday and have only had time to leaf through the American intelligence report, but when I have read it I will relate to these outpourings. That is all.

ECONOMIC BODY WEIGHS PROJECTS TO INCREASE EXPORTS

LD300846 Warsaw PAP in English 0148 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 29 — The Council of Ministers' Committee for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries headed by Deputy Premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda evaluated here today the projects which foreign trade enterprises put forward in the past few months aimed at increasing exports. At the same time the committee adopted resolutions and decisions favouring quick implements of many of these projects.

It was decided that projects leading to structural changes in the country's economy and creating conditions for undertaking a more advanced production should be given priority. Ninety nine out of the 265 projects which qualified for implementation guarantee the best and quick export results. It is assumed that foreign credits, credits given by Polish hard-currency banks, the companies' and foreign trade enterprises' own hard-currency resources could constitute the source of hard-currencies necessary for the financing of these investment projects. Bigger ventures will be the subject of Poland's offer to the World Bank.

The committee was of the opinion that the realization of those projects which can be completed in a year's time should be started first. There are 50 such projects on the list. The growth of exports of the value of over 60 million dollars and an increase of production worth almost 25 billion zlotys per year is expected after the completion of these 50 small investment projects.

The committee decided that all foreign trade companies should create feasible programmes of export-oriented undertakings.

The participants expressed the conviction that the pro-export undertakings proposed by the foreign trade enterprises together with industry will become a significant element of the programme for the export-oriented restructuring of the economy drawn up by the planning commission at the Council of Ministers.

The committee also acquainted itself with the proposals aimed at stimulating exports activities and application of advanced technologies by foreign small-scale industry operating in Poland. At present the share of exports of the so-called Polonian firms in Poland accounts for some 4 per cent of their overall production. The committee drew attention to the necessity of changing the structure of production by such companies on the one hand, and the need of introducing such economic-fiscal solutions which would favour the influx of modern foreign technologies through foreign companies and increasing their sales abroad, on the other.

Many conclusions stemming from the hitherto experiences has already been implemented in practice. Foreign companies will be able to avail themselves of a greater than so for tax reduction on export earned incomes, for high quality production as well as in the case of using profits for new investments.

VICE PRESIDENT MANESCU PAYS VISIT TO PRC 4 MAY

For PRC media coverage of the visit of Manea Manescu, RCP PEC member and State Council vice president, to the People's Republic of China, see the Eastern Europe section of the 4 May China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

ROUNDTABLE TALKS WITH USSR ON ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT

AU041128 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Apr 87 p 5

[Text] A Romanian-Soviet roundtable discussion on "Improving the Organization of the Management of Socioeconomic Activity and Intensively Developing the National Economy in the light of Guidelines Set by the 13th RCP Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress" was held 27-29 April 1987 in Bucharest.

The discussion held on that occasion were attended by party-state activists, teaching staff, and scientific researchers from the two countries. The discussions emphasized current and future concerns of the two parties with increasing the efficiency of economic activity, mobilizing the working people's efforts to implement the decisions of the two parties' development of their countries.

The roundtable proceeded in a working atmosphere, and facilitated an exchange of information and opinions on theoretical and practical problems of economic development and of improving scientific management in economy.

CEAUSESCU NATIONAL DAY MESSAGE TO AFGHAN LEADERS

AU271955 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Apr 87 p5

[Message from Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania to Najibullah, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, and to Haji Mohammad Chamkani, temporary chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan, on the ninth anniversary of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan]

[Text] To Comrade Najibullah, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and to Comrade Haji Mohammad Chamkani temporary chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Kabul

On the occasion of the ninth anniversary of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, I would like to convey to the friendly Afghan people warmest greetings and best wishes for progress and peace.

I express my believe that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the SR of Romania and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan will continue to develop for our nations and in the interest of the general cause of peace and understanding throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RPC secretary general and president of the SR of Romania

OLTEANU OPENING SPEECH AT MAY DAY MEETING

AU041759 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 May 87 p 3

[Opening speech delivered by Constantin Olteanu, member of the RCP Central Committee PEC, first secretary of the Bucharest Municipality RCP Committee, and "general mayor" of Bucharest, at a May Day festive meeting held on 30 April in Bucharest]

[Text] Much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania; much esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu, and esteemed comrades: Please allow us, on behalf of the Communists and all working people in Bucharest, to pay respectful and ardent homage to the RCP secretary general and president of the Republic, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the outstanding leader of our party and state, and the illustrious strategist of the great revolutionary changes that have conferred a new destiny upon Socialist Romania.

On this bright holiday, it is a great honor for all of us, closely united under the banner of the glorious Communist Party, to convey to you, much esteemed Comrade Secretary General, the most important son of the Romanian people, great revolutionary militant, and prominent personality of current political life, our ardent gratitude for the activity you have devoted for over 50 years to fulfilling the supreme aspirations of the Romanian nation, to ensuring the socialist and communist flourishing of our homeland, and to pursuing the noble cause of peace, understanding, and cooperation throughout the world. On the day of labor, the whole country pays homage to you for your bold way of thinking and working, and for the exemplary revolutionary self-denial in which you engage -- together with the people and for the people -- in the grand work of raising Romania to a new stage of development, which in the years to come will bear the sign of the people's creative ability and the heroism and greatness of the "Nicolae Ceausescu Era."

With deep respect and great appreciation, we welcome to this festive meeting the presence of Comrade Elena Ceausescu, front-ranking militant of our party and state, and scientist of world renown, who enjoys esteem in all parts of the world for her outstanding activity dedicated to the many-sided development of the homeland and to the assertion of the great values of science, education and culture.

We warmly welcome the other comrades of the party and state leadership who are participating in this meeting.

Likewise, we extend a cordial welcome to our guests from abroad and to the members of the diplomatic corps who are participating in our meeting.

Esteemed comrades, May Day, a time for drawing a fruitful balance sheet, is welcomed by all working people in Bucharest and by all our people with outstanding achievements in implementing the socioeconomic development objectives stipulated for this year.

Much esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, we report that we fulfilled the plan for April and, from the beginning of this year, the Bucharest Municipality has achieved an overall production of over 1 billion lei greater than the production obtained for the same period last year, and important production capacities were put into operation ahead of schedule. In accordance with your priceless recommendations, construction of the subway and the comprehensive development work on the River Dimbovita is continuing at an ever higher rate; the broad architectural units of the new civic center and other impressive municipal, urban objectives are being completed, which will give new brilliance to our capital city.

We were able to achieve all these successes with the help of the steady support and the daily recommendations you gave us. With the highest gratitude, we ask you, much esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and much esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu, to accept our ardent thanks, and the firm pledges of the Communists and of all the working people to answer with deeds to the constant care you show for our capital city, and to do all we can to meet the RCP National Conference with new achievements. Thus, we will ensure Romania's continuous progress toward the bright peaks of socialism and communism.

COMMUNIQUE ON PEC MEETING ON INTEREST RATES

AU040927 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0906 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 30/04/1987 -- The Romanian press of April 30 carries a communique on the meeting of the Executive Political Committee [PEC] of the CC of the RCP held on the previous day. The communique reads:

During the meeting, the Executive Political Committee analysed and approved the proposals to improve the interest rates payable by banks. According to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's recommendations on the improvement of the economico-finanical mechanism, possibilities were examined to improve the interest rates payable by banks to the socialist units and the population.

Romania's achievements in the development and diversification of material production, in raising the economic efficiency and the living standard, the stability of all price categories, and the tasks of the current five-year plan for the further improvement of the economic profitability by reducing production and circulation expenditure, and most efficiently using the material and financial resources, the ensurance of a financial and monetary balance, and a healthy money circulation create the conditions for a general drop in the interest rates payable to the socialist units and the population, the measures for cutting interest rates were set considering the need to improve further the financial and credit system, better apply the principles of self-management and financial self-administration, the fact that interest rates should not be a means of getting incomes without work. The state's and population's incomes must be based on work, profitability and an efficient economic activity.

In line with approved proposals, the interest charged by banks for current credits for production and circulation activities is cut by one per cent as a rule -- in industry, transport, research and design, foreign trade, supply, etc. from five per cent to four per cent; in foreign trade and cooperative farming units from three per cent to 2.5 per cent and from two per cent to 1.5 per cent, respectively. In state farm and forestry units, in agriculture mechanization stations the current two per cent interest is maintained.

For credits that go with raw materials stocks providing for the power and production base, namely coal, coke, iron ore and non-ferrous ores the producers avail of, the current interest is of two per cent annually instead of three per cent.

In the technical-material supply bases, for current credits that go with stocks taken from enterprises to redistribute them, the interest is of two per cent instead of the current three per cent.

Interests charged by banks for credits granted within the approved ceilings to economic units that cannot pay, so as to pay off suppliers, are cut by one per cent as a rule.

For the credits which are not paid off in due time by industrial, transport, technical-material supply and services units, the current interest is cut by three-four per cent as a rule.

The current credits for investments for units commissioned in due time according to the plan, the interest is cut from three per cent to 2.5 per cent and for units that are not commissioned in time as planned, from five per cent to four per cent. For investment objectives commissioned ahead of term, the interest will be of two per cent as to 2.5 per cent at present.

The interests paid by banks to socialist units for their spare funds drop by 0.5 per cent -- from two per cent to 1.5 per cent, for state and cooperative economic units. The interests paid for the spare funds of public organizations will be of 1.8 per cent.

As a result of the lower interest charged by banks for the credits they grant to the economic units, the production, circulation and investment costs of the economic units will drop, to entail a higher profitability and higher profits. Bank receipts will decline accordingly.

For the year 1986, all this is worth 5.1 billion lei, of which 2.7 billion lei in industrial units.

For the money that the population puts in banks for at least a year, the interest is of 3.5 per cent a year. For sight deposits the interest is 2.5 per cent, for all other deposits, the interest will be of 1.5-2 per cent.

The new lower-interest regulations shall be applied by all other credit-giving units. The interest rates that were established shall not be exceeded in any sector.

The Executive Political Committee expressed the belief that the measures would stimulate productive activities and raise profitability and profits, strengthen the sense of responsiblity for a thrifty management of the material means and of the money, for their most efficient use, to ensure financial and monetary balance, a healthy money circulation, the improved application of the new economic mechanism, the principles of self-management and economic and financial self-administration.

REPORT ON DRAFT BILL ON TRIAL COMMISSIONS

AU021443 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Apr 87 pp 1, 3

["Report on the Draft Bill on Modifying and Completing Law No 59/1968 on Trial Commissions" presented by Minister of Justice Gheorghe Chivulescu at the Grand National Assembly session in Bucharest on 29 April]

[Text] Much beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, much esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu, esteemed comrade deputies: On the government's authorization, allow me to submit the Draft Bill on Modifying and Completing Law No 59/1968 on Trial Commissions (comisii de judecata) for discussion by and the endorsement of the Grand National Assembly [GNA].

The trial commissions, which are public bodies of authority and jurisdiction, were set up by the law as an expression of the revolutionary worker's democracy and of the greater role of public opinion in the life of society.

In their entire activity the trial commissions are called upon to work to prevent antisocial acts; to educate the citizens in the spirit of unswerving observation of party decisions, the country's laws, and the norms of socialist ethics and equity; and to help, through decisions handed down, to defend and develop public wealth, strengthen legality, and promote a climate of social order and discipline.

By actively engaging public opinion in combating antisocial manifestations, the trial commissions play an important educational-preventive role and help to mold the legal socialist awareness of the working people and all citizens.

In almost 20 years since their creation, the trial commissions have performed important tasks in preventing antisocial acts, have solved a large number of cases of violations and various civic and labor conflicts, and have managed to reconcile contentious sides in many disputes and to settle penal cases involving lesser dangers to society, thereby making a contribution to the education of citizens in a spirit of observance of the country's laws and the norms of social coexistence.

The draft bill -- elaborated on the basis of the most valuable recommendations made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania -- proposes that the competence and composition of trial commissions be extended so as to ensure the working people's ever broader participation in judiciary activities.

The trial commissions will strive for reconciliation in cases of family desertion, nonobservance of stipulations concerning the wardship of minors, and violations of the right to the use of dwellings. The commissions will also deal with penal cases that involve a lesser danger to society. By exercising their educational and authoritative powers, they can help to reconcile the parties in conflict, thus avoiding penal trials and restoring normal relations between the parties.

Likewise, in view of the experience acquired in solving labor disputes, the draft bill proposes that the competence of trial commissions be extended so that they can also hear cases involving assets worth up to 10,000 lei, instead of 5,000 lei as is the case now.

To increase the efficiency of preventive-educational and socially redeeming measures for teenagers between 14 and 18 years of age who commit penal offenses, limits were established for their educational punishment by seeing that underage offenders are placed in the charge of work or study collectives for 1 or 2 years. The bill also defines the responsibility of the various collectives in charge of these minors, the duties of parents or legal guardians, and the obligations of the minors themselves to observe the strict rules of discipline and behavior laid down by the trial commissions.

The draft bill also stresses that cases involving minors between 14 and 18 years of age who have committed very serious offences will continue to be dealt with, as before, by relevant judiciary institutions, which will apply educational measures stipulated by the law.

In order to ensure the continuity and better functioning of trial commissions and to fully utilize the experience and knowledge acquired in their activity, the draft bill provides for the extension of the mandate of commission members from 2 to 4 years, and an increase in the number of commission members from five to nine in each trial commission.

Likewise, to improve the guidance of these commissions, the draft bill suggests that the composition of the Central Commission for the Organization and Instruction of Trial Commissions be expanded, and that uniform instruction and guidance collectives be set up at the county level and in Bucharest Municipality consisting of local representatives of ministries and other bodies that belong to the Central Commission.

The draft bill also contains dispositions regarding the solution of cases under investigation or on trial, in accordance with these changes in the competence of trial commissions.

Esteemed comrade deputies, the modifications and additions proposed in the draft bill provide new and important tasks for trial commissions, which are called upon to make a greater contribution to raising the legal socialist awareness of citizens, strengthening overall legality, and establishing a climate of order and discipline in the units in which they operate, while also expanding the framework for the working people's participation in the judiciary process.

In view that the present draft bill, with the modifications and additions proposed, substantially improves the competence, composition, and activity of trial commissions -- thus increasing their role as public bodies in charge of solving highly responsible tasks set for them by our party and state -- I ask you, esteemed deputies, to endorse this draft bill and grant it the power of law.

CHANGES IN THE WORK FORCE STRUCTURE REVIEWED

AU041644 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1134 GMT 4 May 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 4/5/1987 -- In the post-war interval over 5.5 million jobs have been created, taking the number of the gainfully employed population to 10,600,000 late in 1985. If adding to this the young population now undergoing training, the resulting figure is 11,500,000, that is appproximately 88 percent of the labour resources, so one of the highest rates of employment in the world.

This rise in employment has been achieved against a background of radical changes in the socio-professional structure, which first of all shows in an alteration of the balance between the workers and the peasants. While in 1985 compared to 1950 the rise in the number of workers amounted to nearly 5,500,000 (more than 3.6 times), the second category decreased by over 3.5 million people.

Dynamic changes have also been achieved in point of the female workforce. Over the last 20 years alone the number of women workers went up from 1,180,000 to 3,030,000.

A consequence of the rational distribution of the productive forces throughout the country has been a new territorial composition of the workforce. While over the 1950-1985 interval the country's number of workers rose nearly five times, in the less developed counties this number grew much more: 15 times in Olt and Gorj, 10 times in Salaj, 9.3 times in Vaslui, 8.5 times in Vilcea, 8 times in Dolj and Teleorman, etc.

In step with the development of the national economy, growing attention has been paid to improving the standard of general and professional training of the working people. In the years of the socialist construction (1951-1985) as many as 2,242,000 graduated from professional schools, 2,600,000 from college, 215,000 from foremen's schools and 813,000 from university, and all of them have taken jobs accordingly.

Considering the goals in the current five-year plan, by 1990 new changes will have occurred in the work-force structure, particularly in the quality plane. By 1990 as much as 73 percent of the workforce will be employed in nonagricultural branches and 27 percent in agricultural ones, while an improvement will be ensured of the age structure of the population in this branch. The working personnel will count between 7.8 and 7.9 million. Over 1,200,000 qualified workers, technicians and foremen, as well as in excess of 146,000 engineers and other specialists will be trained especially in the basic branches -- machine building, metallurgy, the mining, oil, chemical and building materials industries, and 590,000 people will be trained in agriculture. To the same end professional training programmes will be addressed to some three million people.

NEW ELECTRIC POWER UNIT ON OLT RIVER

AU041621 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1452 GMT 4 May 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 4/5/1987 -- Technological tests were completed on the No. 3 13.25 MW generating set of the hydropower station at Ipotesti, a moment that marked the integration of that unit into the national grid. The electric station at Ipotesti, with a final capacity of 53 OW, is one of the five power stations that are being built downstream the River Olt, between Slatina and the Danube.

A series of 15 hydropower stations function on the River Olt, with a power-generating capacity of almost 1,200 MW, which annually produce more than 3,000 million KWH. The development of the Olt, the longest inland river in Romania, started in 1966. During the following four years three hydropower stations were put into operation on the river Lotru, an important affluent of the Olt. Then the works on the Olt proper started. Between 1970-1982 more than 120 Km of the river were improved. Now other 12 hydropower stations are being built, 7 upstream and 5 downstream the river. Almost all big inland rivers in Romania were arranged in large systems: the Olt, Siret, Arges, Mures, Somes, Jiu, Crisul Repede, totalling 65 hydropower stations.

At the end of the current five-year period Romania is planned to have hydropower stations of about 6500 MW, with a power generating capacity of over 18 million KWH per average hydrological year, meaning 18 per cent of the country's total electricity production.

SUVAR ADDRESSES LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE 28 APR

LD290809 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0741 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Apr (TANJUG) -- In the contradiction between developed production forces and production relations, and not so much in the shortage of resources, funds, and intelligence, at this juncture lies the main element hindering the further material and spiritual development of our society on the historical path of socialist self-management, Stipe Suvar, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, assessed in his introductory speech at today's session of the LCY Central Committee.

In the LC there is unity in the preoccupation and wish to emerge from the crisis. But in the LC, as in society as a whole, there are also significant differences and confrontations in both theoretical and practical answers, not only in relation to present tasks but also in relation to the very strategy of social development. Because of this, to get a proper answer to all questions on the ways and means for the way out of the crisis, the crucial question is: Who is the agent of the process of a historical liberation of society's production forces?

In this, it is essential for the LC to achieve a democratic way of solving social contradictions, and for it to be integral and self-managing; this means it should link the process of liberation with work and science. Partial solutions which see a way out either in the economics or policy alone do not lead to a real emergence from the crisis. On the contrary, they can only strengthen tensions and conflicts in society, because they do not start from the fact that the causes are in the entirety of production.

The LC has always examined revolutionary changes in our country within the framework of epoch-making trends, and such a world orientation of our movement is not the result of our interest to observe or inform ourselves about the world; rather, it has been and is the condition for the capability to see further and more clearly. Therefore the LCY program in a Marxist, correct way starts from the world as the basis for forming an opinion and at the same time sees in the world the measure for our reality and the criteria for our value. This openness was an inspiration for the historical impetus which resulted in the resolution of the national question, self-management, nonalignment, and which, under Tito's leadership, put us into the front line of the struggle for progress, peace, and socialism in the world, for equality and freedom of people, nations, and countries.

Our current problems, which result from a large foreign debt and the dependence of our economic and overall development on technological patents, to a great extent are the results of, he said, our superficial views and because we did not and still do not pay attention to trends in the world market and credit system -- that is, of those of our views which did not interpret the world crisis and our specific crisis as a structural move (economic, social, political and technological), rather than a more or less an economic boom. Because of this -- which was in certain years favorable -- we easily incurred debts in the capitalist world market, although it appeared to us that this was a wise policy, it soon turned into a noose around our neck.

Most of our problems are the result of the autarchy of our economy in relation to world criteria, and this autarchy reproduced itself in the country in a series of internal regional and unproductive branch monopolies. Without the concept of opening up socialist self-managing society to the world -- although at the same time this society will show the ability to develop precisely on its own bases of socialist self-management -- it is possible that this division and isolation will continue to be reproduced with increasingly grave consequences.

Already today, forms of such autarchy are present in the country to a great extent, an autarchy which does not develop its own know-how and production abilities, but rather serves as a market for used patents and a cheap work force, is essentially one of the main causes for the break up of the unified Yugoslav market.

Our struggle for a free world market, the free circulation of goods, know-how, information, and technology, for world peace and environmental protection must be conducted in conjuction with all the world forces which in the militarization of production see the border line for the development of production forces, and a threat to democracy, peace, and the environment. To this extent the nonaligned policy, in which our country plays a prominent role, means not only an alternative to blocs but also a profound vision of a humane international community.

Reducing the "Third World" to the market of cheap labor and a reserve for the poor who are sold for a mere trifle leads to a reduction of the world market, which will necessarily reproduce itself in delays in production, a greater world crisis, even finding solutions by the use of force. Inflation of the credit system and so far the "biggest robbery of the world accumulation," as the present situation is qualified even by the leading financial newspapers of capitalist countries, is a phenomenom which will turn into an even worse crisis. The responsibility for this crisis cannot be borne by the Third World alone, which has been robbed by high interest rates and technological rates. The opportunities for the Nonaligned Movement to affirm itself more comprhensively as an alternative in all areas of social life and the development of the international community are increased by the persistent and resolute struggle to solve this problem on the basis of the principles that are characteristic of the movement.

The LCY can affirm its vanguard in our working class and our nations and nationalities only if, in a free and open society, it initiaties and assists changes on domestic soil, changes in the world in the direction of its socialist transformation and democratization of the entire world community.

We must view and deal with our social and development problems in relation to world trends, while struggling for our place and influence within them from the positions of an open society of socialist self-management. Without this we cannot so easily and quickly overcome the present crisis in our socioeconomic development, which reflects on all areas of social life and awareness.

Some of our solutions and Tito's policy of an independent socialist path; the introduction and development of socialist self-management and a direction toward socialist democracy; independence in foreign policy and nonalignment in military-political blocs; reliance on people's masses; full equality, brotherhood, and unity of the nations and nationalities in a federal socialist community; the freedom of creativity in science, culture, and arts; wide openness of our borders; cooperation with political movements and countries on the principles of equality and mutual respect and in the interest of progress and peace -- these have gained for our country a place and prestige in the world, which are far above our economic and every other strength except our moral and political force. Specifically, they have also affirmed us as a country of authentic socialist achievements. Many key questions for the development of socialism today, which we put on the agenda as far back as around 1950, are today put on the agenda in some other socialist countries. When we point this out, we do not do it because of some feeling of being in the vanguard, but rather to remind ourselves that we should not give up -- that is, that we must overcome the periods of delays and vacillations connected with the struggle for all our strategic visions.

All these processes which point to greater democratization of socialist societies in the world, although not yet all of them, it is true, meet with our approval. However, they also make it incumbent upon us to take our own path, along which we made some steps of historic importance earlier than others. Overcoming the present aspects of crisis and grave stagnations in our socialist development is thereby all the more important for strengthening our role and place in the world and for our contribution to the development of socialism as a world process.

Having stressed that our communist movement has long emphasized the need for commodity production on the basis of socialist self-management, Suvar recalled that we have never interpreted the orientation toward observing market principles and economic laws as an abandonment of the socialist self-managing course, for "no mastery of production by direct producers is possible without a more or less free market." This is the condition for more rapid development of productive forces and the operation of social ownership as the most productive form of ownership.

With regard to real economic relations, the Constitution and the law on associated labor have been applied on paper, but self-managing agreements and social contracts, as the chief instruments of association of labor and means, have most often not been based upon real economic interests, clear economic accounting, responsibility of the participants, and market verification; but have been imposed by "structures" outside of and above associated labor itself. Associated labor, Suvar said, began to constitute itself, but did not receive funds; these were increasingly seized from it by statist measures or by the logic of business operations in the banking and credit system, in which there is no accountability for funds and their use, either. Income in social ownership has not made up, either, as the means by which the workers in associated labor not only have mastery of expanded and overall social reproduction, but also conduct a struggle in the political system of socialist self-management to deny state-ownership and group-ownership usurpations.

Suvar went on to say that the economic system, in which the state and the technocracy has power in expanded reproduction, existed earlier and that it was not produced by the Constitution and the law on associated labor, that is, the conception of association of labor and means in order to realize joint receipts and joint income. "The relations of forces", in which the LC itself was to a great degree blocked by statist and technocratic structures at all levels of social organization, prevented changes in the spirit of the Constitution and the law on associated labor. It was precisely the reproduction of that old, unaltered economic system which brought about great disorder and spontaneity in the chief sectors of the system of social reproduction, first and foremost in the money and investment sector, with increasing indebtedness within the country and abroad, with money substitutes, which for thier part gave rise to inflation.

There have been attempts to solve the problems of economic activity by issuing new money while these problems are significant enough to necessitate other and more lasting means. Bureaucratic and technocratic voluntarism in decision-making in extended reproduction is therefore not the result of a new constitutional system. On the contrary, it is an expression of the nonexistence or the lack of development of the economic system precisely on the constitutional basis. For a long time attempts have been made to dispute this assessement, though it is an irrefutable and firm starting point of the long-term program of economic stabilization.

In practice, taking everything into account, Suvar believes, a serious departure from and a reduction of the program itself has been brought about. This is seen in attempts to reduce the program to an almost instrumental remedy to solve the crisis in the short term and to deal with the situation in the money sector, the foreign exchange balance of payments, and to regulate domestic consumption which is insufficient and counterproductive since our instability cannot be reduced by short-term disruptions.

At the present level of development of the social character of production forces in the world and in our country, structural, economic, technological, social, political, and scientific changes are taking place, and short-term alterations are not enough for them. And, even before, in our country, there was a trend toward seeing the world crisis of the seventies as a short-term one, and therefore it could not have envisaged energy and financial problems and thereby could not have reacted on time to them. This, let us say, has also led to the construction of the oil manufacturing industry during the period of the oil price increases.

Suvar recalled Tito's words at the 11th LCY Congress when he warned that in the process of changing the economic structure "we should not be led by short-term concerns. We must always bear in mind the need for development which will ensure the speediest progress for our society and a better life for workers."

A reductionist approach, reducing the long-term program to a policy of interest rates, a policy of foreign exchange rates, and some restrictions, Suvar went on to say, has not yielded results. On the contrary, it has caused new problems.

In the part of his speech on inflation, Suvar first established that this phenomenon is a synthesis of all the problems in our economy. We have not sufficiently taken into account the specific features and the overall effect of our inflation. Efforts were made to see and deal with the problem of inflation outside the context of social relations -- that is, the specific features of our inflation were lost sight of. Our inflation is the result of the alienation of income and accumulation from the worker -- that is, from the existence and activity of the old statist system in which all aspects of expenditure are anticipated and the producer is burdened with new obligations, the way out of which is then found in increasing prices. It also results from the creation of artificial demand where there are no resources to cover it.

The reduction of the long-term program to a narrower framework also implied its revision, but this did not provide real opportunities for a solution to the crisis. Rather, it deepened. And among the negative consequences of such a policy is also the exacerbation of problems in relations between the developed and underdeveloped in the country, which gave rise to state and budgetary leveling, redistribution and strengthening of statism and interventionism.

Such a curbing of market laws, according to Suvar, also resulted from emphasized vulgarization of the principle of self-managing agreements and social contracts, which were often used as means for isolationism and voluntarism, rather than for opening up and establishing ties across the entire Yugoslav territory. Confining the economic activity and the market within national frameworks, under the tutorship of technobureaucratic monopolies in the republics and provinces, is particularly damaging both for the economy and for the development of the entire country.

Therefore, Suvar stressed, the orientation toward a market economy, together with the system of self-managing social planning, which has an "orientating, coordinating -- and in relation to the market -- a corrective role," the orientation toward a much bigger Yugoslav production integration, efficiency of economic activity, and the strengthening of self-management, have no other and cannot have any other alternatives.

However, according to Suvar, self-managing social planning, which in reality still does not exist, is a prerequisite for all this. Labor associations, not having any considerable funds of their "own," are forced to "fit" into the plans of sociopolitical communities. In the two earlier medium-term plans, and even in the present federal plan, the republics and provinces tried at any cost to "load" their own plans. We still have not gotten out of this situation in planning.

We know that modern capitalism as well provides increasing space for planning in relation to the law on value. This is "regular" for modern capitalism, since it carries out and is forced to carry out increasing socialization of production. A capitalist state makes plans, and so does a multinational company, and in this there lies a collusion of the "general" interest, represented by the state and corporation's interes, which unscrupulously aspires toward the growth of capital.

How strong the interests of multicenter statism and national capital are, Suvar noted, is best demonstrated by the growing and increasingly overt pressures to reduce the long-term program of economic stabilization to those measures which do not affect the interests of the more or less encapsulated "national" economics. To this end, the conclusions of the 17th LCY Central Committee session and the last mandate are questioned as well as the SFRY Presidency's standpoints because they allegedly advocate an abandonment of the correct market economy measures. The thing is that at these sessions views were expressed from the position of the entire country's interests with respect for general calls for the stabilization program to be comprehensively implemented and with the aim of promoting the unity of the Yugoslav market. All this serves to maintain the scheme of forces in which many think that they are winning, whereas we are in fact all losers.

In Suvar's view, the key issue surrounding the long-term program of economic stabilization, its implementation or failure to be implemented, is whether the stabilization policy should be implemented as a whole, consistently and on all Yugoslav territory, or only partially and within "real" national economies, which, in turn would lead to the struggle over how to redistribute surplus value in Yugoslavia. If we were to allow further insularity, we would be left with a "real rise in poverty" and a constant increase in differences between the developed and undeveloped to talk about and not about the development of all as a part of overall Yugoslav development. [sentence as received]

This practice of market factionalism and insularity cannot be eliminated by applying solutions advocated by a very vociferous group that are geared toward establishing hired labor force and capital markets. It is one thing, Suvar said, to have to make certain changes in our labor law in order to end idleness and malingering and quite another to return the workers to the situation where they had a status of hired labor. The call for an integral market logically entails a call for abolishing socially-owned property which "belongs to everybody and to no one at the same time;" in other words it is nonsense. As an alternative, we are advised to introduce title right, in other words, giving the right to ownership to the state, shareholders, or groups, Those putting forward such demands seem not to be aware that hired labor, capital growth, and primate ownership are the main obstacles to the development of world production forces and that such solutions are contrary to the commitments from the long-term program. This, however, does not mean that we reject other forms of ownership and that, under certain circumstances, we would not even stimulate them.

In reference to the common strategy of technological development, Suvar only said that we shall continue to wage an ideological struggle over whether we should develop "a strategy of common technological development as an integral factor in the development of production forces," in other words whether we shall have a "development strategy" or will succumb to unacceptable ideas of "technological optimism" and "cultural pessimism." In view of the fact that in our country "the key technologies are today regionally divided and depend considerably on multinational corporations," it is of vital importance that this strategy has a common Yugoslav character.

Suvar continues his introductory report by analyzing Yugoslavia's foreign debt. This debt is really a heavy burden, although it constitutes only one 55th of the debt owed by developing countries.

Have we properly worked out our own policy of repaying the debt or are we relying too much on the balance-of-payment surplus as the main achievement, although it results from reducing imports and not increasing exports? In the 1980-85 period, imports declined by about 25 percent while exports increased by 8 percent. This was accompanied by a worsening in our exports structure. This has had an adverse effect on both technological development and production growth as the average growth rate of 0.6 percent is far below the rate in other countries at our same level of development. It becomes clear, in light of the dinar's devaluation by about 20 times since 1980 in relation to the dollar, and the creation -- mostly as a result of the dinar's sliding exchange rate -- of domestic debt which is now more than a half of what we owe abroad, that a disunited approach does not lead to an emergence from the crisis, but instead it exacerbates it, increasing at the same time the threat of long-term economic stagnation.

The issue at stake is, Suvar underscored, how is Yugoslavia to realize its economy in a volume that is only possible through integration on the basis of self-management? Integration presupposes opting for concerted efforts in a number of key industries and services with comparative advantages (tourism, transport) with which we would be able to apper on the world market. Some developed countries have limited their exports to 7 to 10 key products, while at the same time Yugoslav economy has as many as 150 products to offer on the world market!

In Suvar's view, such an orientation in the manufacturing sector and in services would also resolve the problem of joint investments which, at the moment, are not doing well as a result of the fact that joint income is not being generated by joint production and exports. In my view this concept alone will resolve the problem of foreign investment as well. We must redefine the terms to make joint investment in the country more attractive for foreign capital. The FEC is working on this while drafting a law on changes in the economic system. Joint investment is, as far as we are concerned, more attractive than credits as it presupposes joint responisibility for production results. These investments should be conducive to the development of our production sectors and should primarily be made in production and agriculture and not in those areas where profit is made to the detriment of the infrastructure. However, we must be careful not to overstep our constitutional limits. We must also take into consideration the efforts by the Group of 77 on the international scene which is working toward resolving the issues within the framework of the struggle for a new international economic order.

In the same way we want to see citizens' funds withdrawn from the most conservative forms of saving and invested in the economy and new jobs. It is of vital importance, however, to ensure that these investments are linked to export programs because it is in the citizens' interest and because, obviously, they are not going to invest their money where there are no prospects. I think that in view of our fundamental social commitments, we cannot accept any form of annuity, shares, or stock control which is being seriously proposed. This would lead to the formation of yet another nonworking section of the population to be supported by the workers' income and to its territorial concentration in the developed republics and regions.

The policy of encouraging investment in small businesses of both public and private funds, Suvar stressed, is very desirable and necessary if we are to increase goods supply and employment and to reduce imports and increase exports, all of which is in line with the long-term program of economic stabilization. To this end it is very important to stimulate the development of small production units in social ownership. On the basis of their joint production, small aggressive manufacturing organizations, totally commited to the market, would exert a positive pressure on the monopolies and increase market competition.

Some large enterprises are not only against these small aggressive production units in social ownership but are also committed to abolishing some of their basic labor associaations without previous serious analyses or arguments.

Neither the changes in the Constitution nor the law on associated labor which are soon to come into effect, nor intervention laws or various restrictive measures which the federal government is forced to impose, will or can on their own lead to a turnabout which would stabilize our long-term development on the basis of socialist self-management.

In this context Suvar drew attention to a practice which is gaining ground, of not meeting financial obligations and in some cases of failing to pay interest. This behavior by many which, unfortuantely, our society still tolerates as some kind of right is contrary to the declared positions. As soon as a decision or a law is adopted, those who do not agree with it insist on it being changed. To this same end demands are made which not only call for priority to be given to the interests of individual collectives or environments, or even republics and provinces, but are also aimed at exerting pressures and politicizing issues, all of which entails negative consequences. Violation of the Constitution and the law (the issue to be discussed soon by this Central Committee) has assumed disturbing proportions and has been going on for too long. For instance, last year considerable special-purpose funds were earmarked for export-bound manufacturing and agricultural production. However, these funds were largely used for completely different purposes which in itself is a crime.

In order to institute structural changes and to stimulate real economy based on market forces in which the subjects in economic activity and running of business in associated labor will be accountable for their successes and mistakes, we must go for measures which will provoke both social and political tremors. The LC must reckon with this and be ideologically and politically able and prepared to confront the problem of this nature.

Suvar considered edifying the events connected with the intervention law on the payment of personal incomes, which is temporary until the social contract on income -- which has already been signed -- is implemented. Workers and working people reacted to this by longer or shorter hours or work stoppages, though not in any great numbers -- at most about 20,000 workers, which represents less than 0.2 percent of those employed. Indeed, if many people's personal incomes are low, and so low that they cannot live on them, that they cannot make ends meet, then they must indeed be very dissatisfied with any administrative limits placed on these personal incomes, and with having them reduced to amounts which cannot be exceeded, with regard to specific labor productivity or even the need to limit the growth of funds for social activities. It is irrevelant whether labor productivity is actually measured by the right indices at all. But, we must start to raise it, in the Yugoslav economy and in society, and must finally link distribution as a whole, everywhere and on every occasion, with production.

Right now, we are not even managing to carry out programs of rigorous economies by rationalizing labor and business activity, rationalizing expensive but pointless business and professional trips abroad, rationalizing heavy expenditure on entertainment allowances and squandering funds on various gatherings and celebrations, reducing administration from the organization of associated labor up to the state administration and the appartus of sociopolitical organizations, or by abolishing institutions which we cannot maintain at the present economic development level and with present labor productivity. About 30,000 various projects are under construction in the country even today, along with low accumulation and great losses in the economy and in the social activities sector. This, Suvar warned, can only increase inflation, not lower it.

We must finally become conscious of real economics, for which self-managers will assume all responsibility, with all the shocks and rumpus. The condition for that is that everyone -- from the individual through the work organization right up to the federation -- really has his own stabilization program.

At this moment, as at the stages of our development thus far, Suvar continued, the struggle for socialist development is focused on having workers in their organizations of associated labor finally start to dispose of social funds; on having them establish production relations so these funds will be invested in increasing income; on the basis of selling their output as goods in the market, which they themselves organize.

According to Suvar, producers of material and spiritual goods should be linked both by production for the domestic and world market and by reciprocal free labor exchange. In the further development of socialist self-management and socialist democracy they should remove themselves from the control of any state property, group property, or private-property monopolies. This is the way to form for the working class into a modern class of producers of material and spiritual goods, and the way to a classless society. In this light, we must view the prospects of our scientific, education, and cultural intelligentsia, the majority of whom share the destiny of workers in direct production and by virtue of the fact that they share in the distribution of personal income and in resolving vital issues. The integration of manual and intellectual labor in the processes of association of labor and self-managing decisionmaking is the only way for the huge and manifold creative potential of our intelligentsia to come to much greater expression, and for the great intellectual faculties which have already been formed in our society, but are still greatly underutilized, to also find expression.

All of this is critical for our society from the point of view of the position, role, and prospects of the younger generations, too: whether they will really assume responsibility in such development, entering a class of producers of material and spiritual goods thus conceived in the conditions of socialist self-management; or whether they will continue to be further squeezed out and left on the margins of society. For in every society, and in ours in particular, young people are both a great economic resource and a moral and political potential. The experience of recent years has shown us that they can be a "reserve" for everyone, and not just for the progressive forces and tendencies in society.

But those who think that the great majority of our young people -- even when they are demonstrating their fierce and in some respects chaotic dissatisfaction and when they profess both apolitical views and disillusion -- do not accept the continuity of our revolution and that they are not profoundly loyal to its legacies and visions following in Tito's footsteps, are mistaken. They only want some things in society to change and alter, Suvar underlined, so that these very legacies and visions in line with revolutionary continuity not only preserve their radiance but find consistent, everyday application and development.

The LC, in whose ranks there are over half a million young people, is charged with helping young people -- but not at the level of forum-like proclamations and highly generalized guidelines -- to fight for the most favorable working and living prospects, and not as some isolated force nor as a force confronting the older generations on a generational basis, but rather as a force which is, along with all other social protagonists, present and active at all organized levels of society. And the LC will help most if it can break the various bureaucratic and hierarchic structures of power both in the economy and in the professions, in science, culture, sport; in all spheres of public life and especially in politics, which drive young people to the margins of social life, decision-making, and responsibility.

In the period after 1980 -- that is, in the years of economic crisis -- Suvar recalled, the number of employed in our country increased by over 1 million people. But in spite of that, at this moment about 1,096,000 people are seeking or waiting for work, and 78 percent of them are young people below age 30. About 33,000 of the unemployed have a university-level education, and about 27,000 have higher education. This number of registered unemployed should be reduced by about 22 percent, and this should then be taken as the number of actually unemployed (so there are about 840,000, accordingly) because a check-through of the lists carried out within the system of the self-management interest communities for employment indicates that these people sign up in several places, that the records are not accurate, and that there are some people who are not actually looking for work.

When our authors calculate the level of unemployment in the country and assert that it is the highest in Europe, they do not as a rule take into account the work force in family agriculture, those actually employed in the entire private sector, and those employed abroad, as is done in the countries of Western Europe. And if this were to be included, the real level of unemployment in the country is not 14 percent, but 8-9 percent at most.

Suvar went on to emphasize that in our society the majority of people still do not live only from current or past labor in social material production, social activities, the administration, or other superstructure, or even from labor through their own means in agriculture and small businesses in the private sector. They acquire the means to live from other sources, as well: from additional labor on the land and in handicrafts, moonlighting, part-time fee-paid work, earnings from work abroad, and so forth.

In various ways and in various forms funds are acquired outside of labor, by appropriation under the title of property, through rents and interest, by earnings in various forms of legal or even illegal trading in money, including trading in foreign currency, trading in goods and real estate, renting out services, and also exploitation of others' manpower. A certain number of people -- and not such a small number at that, and even entire social levels -- get rich this way, too.

Personal incomes and pensions, Suvar stated, are certainly not the main sources of the population's savings (and at present the population's savings make up 40 percent of the financial resources in the country); savings are predominantly formed from other sources, today to a great extent by means of addition of interest to foreign currency and dinar savings in large sums.

To some extent, a climate conducive to the creation of "billionaires" arises from irregular relations between the social and private sector, from specific types of collusion between technobureaucratic and group-ownership monopolies, on one hand, and private interests on the other, during which socially owned resources are transformed into private capital, from various ways in which people became rich by earning money outside their work. In other words, some sectors of private contractors (these in no way include peasant-farmers and small businesses which do not hire a labor force) not only run their businesses in this or that kind of cooperation with the social sector production and services (e.g. private haulage firms, private catering firms, some private workshops and services) but also use the infrastructure that is created and financed by socially owned funds. These are the cases of "dipping" into social funds and distributing them for use by private interests.

Private capital -- generated either by appropriating a part of social funds, or exploiting other people's labor, or collecting interest, or appropriating in various ways parts of personal spending financed by money earned in the social sector -- aspires to expand within reproduction, thus inevitably showing both indeological and political ambitions to enhance its influence on society and social conscience.

In other words, private capital wants to create more scope in society for itself and therefore advocates various roads and forms for restoring private ownership as an alternative to the socialization of the production sector. In no way, Suvar warned, must we overestimate the force of these petty bourgeois tendencies toward private ownership in our society, but we must still be aware of the fact that their proponents are threatening socially owned property in some way, thus creating social inequalities.

Let us make something quite clear, however: All this does not mean we are against private initiative and jobs in the private sector within socially determined limits and controls. On the contrary, it is our duty to use various measures to stimulate as extensive as possible development of small businesses in the private sector and not to frighten the public by talking about a danger of capitalism. We must create a scope for the working peasant-farmers to increase their production, which can then be geared toward generating more income, whole our workers working abroad must be given a chance to invest in the country the considerable savings that they have, thus providing jobs for themselves and members of their families and for other unemployed people. If in this way the private sector -- excluding agriculture -- can create jobs for, let us say, half a million people, not only would unemployment fall but new sources of income would be created, thus increasing society's overall wealth and the supply of certain goods on the market. In this way, demands by large socially-owned enterprises and manufacturers for raw materials, tools, and reproduction material would be increasingly met and at the same time, this would lead to a decline in the monopolistic power such manufacturers have at the moment.

All in all, considering the overall work in society and that of our people working abroad who transfer their income back into the country, thus increasing our society's wealth, a considerable majority of people work so hard, even too hard, but they fail to work best and hardest at their working place in the social sector. On the other hand, about 4.5 million workers in the social sector have to shoulder the burden of society's overheads and superstructure in general, and even have to fulfill the obligation of creating accumulation in a country with over 23 million people. This is how a great and difficult strain is being put on the workers' income to support the development of society, Suvar said.

One of the most serious problems of our society is the unresolved housing problem affecting a great number of workers and even pensioners and also the fact that young people have very slim or no opportunity to obtain accomodation on the basis of their work and working contribution in accordance with economic criteria. This can be done by granting credits which can be repaid from future work and working contributions or by applying the criteria of solidarity and social policy. It seems to me, Suvar said explicitly, that in the sphere of housing policy issues are so exacerbated that we must soon consider them separately.

The main problem of our overall development and of our present attempts to emerge from the economic and social crisis is the problem of motivating the people and all the manufacturing and work collectives to work more and better, to strive to make their work both productive and creative, and to generate higher income in the spheres where economic laws operate (selling goods on the market; rewarding or "establishing the price" of the work in education, science, culture, and health service; and in other social services on the basis of free exchange of labor). Another problem is how to stimulate workers in the sphere of distribution by enabling them to earn higher personal incomes.

Suvar stressed that today the great majority of workers cannot live at the present level of the average living standard (regardless of territorial affiliation; cultural, national and local environments; or localities) on their personal income earned (or unearned) during their regular working hours at their regular job.

And what about pensioners who are in an even more unenviable position? Because of the effects of inflation the number of those who have reached the limits of existential minimum or even fallen below it is increasing.

The workers' personal income cannot be allowed to assume the character of social benefit either in the sense that it is given to them as a gift or that it is being directly threatened and that it is low even when the workers' labor productivity and the productivity in their work collectives is either satisfactory or high and when the workers' contribution to the collective's work is also high. Any type of work is measurable and the working people, as self-managers, must evaluate it and generate, distribute, and pay out income by taking into consideration both their own interests and the interests of society and our social development. They must be stimulated to make larger investments today in order to realize higher incomes tomorrow, and so on. We have for decades emphasized the need to distribute income according to work results but, unfortunately, we have failed to implement it everywhere, in each sphere of social work, or in society as a whole.

Speaking about the development of socialist self-management and socialist democracy, Suvar stressed that our communist movement has no other goal but the struggle for "real democracy" to be achieved through radical intervention in the area of the relations of social ownership and political superstructure in order to move from the phase of political emancipation to the stage of universal emancipation.

There are, however, many examples which indicate that although the mechanism of socialist self-managing democracy has been diversified, a serious narrowing of its specific forms has taken place which affects the workers, the working people, and citizens -- not in the sense that there has been no democratization of the general atmosphere in society but in relation to what is happening to people, what they can or cannot or dare not do. Here they become powerless and then dissatisfied with specific situations in every-day life, work, and behavior. Democracy is retreating in those spheres where strong and unprincipled politicization of interest has taken place and at a time of a decline in tolerance toward others, as an indication of a certain degree of people's insecurity and also of destructive influence on the part of ideologically and politically unacceptable tendencies.

It could be said that there is still too little real socialist self-managing democracy, or even that in our society the working-class character of political power and democracy is weakening, while the technobureaucratic monopolies which impose on our society statist-bureaucratic and bourgeois-liberalist alternatives to our socialist self-managing development continue to consolidate their positions. As a result, pressure is growing to narrow socialist self-managing democracy by, on one hand, strengthening the party's commanding role and that of the factors of a one-party system, and on the other hand by introducing political pluralism and a multiparty system.

Precisely because of the narrowing of the scope in which real socialist self-managing democracy can operate, calls for freedoms and democracy in a liberalist sense are becoming increasingly frequent. The proponents of technobureaucratic monopolistic tendencies in our society are willing, precisely because they are aware that the key positions in decision-making in society are in their hand, to accept and tolerate all that can be described as verbal freedom, freedom to demonstrate, freedom of political thought, freedom of assembly.

The bureaucratic forces in collusion with petty bourgeois conservatism share the view that the revolution has ended, the time of empiricism and pragmatism has come, and that the criteria of rationalism should replace ideology, Suvar noted. [paragraph continues] That is how it happens that democracy is identified with liberalism and where the illusion is bred that a liberalist attitude will lead to a constructive democratic dialogue with the proponents of nationalism, bureaucratism, technocratism, and so on.

As there is no above-the-class democracy in present-day class societies, to advocate some kind of above-the-class democracy means in practice to politically disarm the working class, to cancel the achievements of the socialist revolution, and to release the ghosts of the past to again start their bloody dance in this historically turbulent region of ours. We are for expanding democracy -- but democracy in socialism and not democracy as a weapon in the struggle against socialism.

We are being offered the so-called civic society as an alternative to "not only statist socialism but also as an alternative to the self-managing form of socialism." However, socialist self-management itself incorporates a civic society because it does not subordinate all relations to the state and is at the same time a form of the dictatorship of the proletariat, historically more developed than civic society itself which is only a form of antistatism developed on the basis of political pluralism in the so-called state based on law. Insisting on control over the state in a civic society through the "independent public" has little in common with the Marxist concept of the withering away of the state.

A civic society, even if it were to be established, would be, in Suvar's view, an expression of some kind of "historical compromise" between statist-bureaucratic forces and the forces advocating bourgeois restoration. Such a compromise would suit both of them because it would "maintain" the existing production and social relations with a strong state and an "erratic market."

Today, when there is no doubt that in our society conflicting situations are on the increase and social contradictions are becoming more exacerbated, the historical breadth and progressiveness of socialist self-managing democracy has ome to the fore despite all the tendencies designed to weaken it. This is a democracy which in a democratic and most efficient manner resolves conflicting situations and contradictions. For instance, last year thee were 927 work stoppages in our country with 93,794 workers taking part in them. There were no violent interventions in a single work stopage from any quarter.

[Transmission interrupted, TANJUG passages missing] In this sense there is a real and menacing danger of a large number of people becoming enslaved by nationalist preoccupations, and, in particular, of these taking root among young people.

It is increasingly being asserted -- which, of course, serves nationalist interests -- that all our nations and nationalities in a Yugoslavia as it is today, a loss-maker, are losers and that they have no prospects. The truth is, of course, that by their very exertions in the national liberation struggle our nations opted for, and by their victory in that struggle, their own self-determination in a federal community, and thus the reorganization of Yugoslavia on that basis. And our nationalities opted for and won their own equality in every respect, including in the sense that they are also the factors of statehood of the republics and of the federation. The national liberation struggle was a common one, and likewise its victory was a common one. The theses asserting that the AVNOJ [Anti-Fascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia] decisions were imposed from above are thus all the more transparent, and in essence nationalistic.

The literature which questions the solution of the national question in the new Yugoslavia, and also the AVNOJ decisions, continues to cite the theses alleging that the 1974 Constitution is not in line with the AVNOJ decisions but is, rather, a profound revision of them.

Such theses, regardless of how they are formulated, must often go in the direction of demands for centralist and unitarist solutions to be introduced or renewed, or for only some of our nations to have a recognized right to existence, or even for our nations to be divided into main and secondary ones.

It is precisely because of this that assertions are level about their being superfluous republics, and even about the republics and provinces being unnecessary altogether; there are assertions about invents nations, and about our nationalities being parts of foreign bodies, meaning they should be put in their right place, under separate control. Attempts to give a nationalistic backing to every segment of social life, as an essential characteristic of the totalitarian process, are manifested in linguistic policy, and so forth, too.

The state of affairs in Kosovo has, unfortunately, become the indicator of the alleged unresolved and insoluble nature of the national question in Serbia and in Yugoslavia. The serious errors in conducting a specific socialist policy on the spot, throughout the post-war period and in particular from 1968 onwards -- responsibility for which lies not only with Communists of Albanian nationality and not ony with Communists in Kosovo, certainly -- were conditioned, and by their grave consequences are still conditioned, primarily by Kosovo's isolation from Serbia and Yugoslavia on a bureaucratic basis.

The whole country is worried today over the depth to which a section of the people has been indoctrinated with nationalist Greater Albanian ideology, and at the manifestations of fascist mentality in everyday life in Kosovo. Kosovo is a special indicator of the nationalitistic and bureaucratic destruction of genuine socialist solutions, in its destructiveness the most grave symptom of bureaucratic-liberalist damage under the label of socialist policy. The situation in Kosovo is exacerbated further by the grave conditions of economic underdevelopment despite essential investments of funds by the wider community, by the high unemployment level, and overall by the low material basis of socialist self-management and of a higher working class role. Through the action of the LC and organized socialist forces, the open escalation of counterrevolutionary forces and the tendencies of Albanian nationalism and irredentism has been suppressed; the process of political differentiation has been set in motion; and initial results have been achieved in political stabilization and consolidation of the sitaution in Kosovo.

This relates in particular to that time over the last year when there has been intensive work to implemnt the specific measures and action adopted by the LCY Central Committee and the SFRY Presidency last March. But we must be aware that we must struggle for a lengthy period for final political stabilization and the creation of good intranational relations in Kosovo, and we must do so persistently and consistently; and we must be aware that this is the duty of all Communists and socialist forces, both in Serbia and in Yugoslavia, not only in Kosovo.

Demands for a multiparty system play into the hands of nationalist intrigues throughout the whole country, and amply so, all the more so in that in our country the introduction of several parties -- as the experience of old Yugoslavia shows -- would end in the creation of various nationalist parties. It is irrevelant that they would fight against the LCY as the sole party of the working class and of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia and that they would rush to split it, break it up, and hurl it from the stage of history. The LC does not regard itself as some eternal force that is there to hold and keep a monopoly of power. Hence, when it issues this warning it does so not for its own interest but in the interest of all our nations, among which it has affirmed itself as a guarantor of their quality, brotherhood, and unity in our socialist community, Stipe Suvar said.

Technocratic and bureaucratic structures often say they are opposed to nationalism, but in practice they sometimes even count on nationalism as a sort of trump card of their own, and conspire with it clandestinely. They are not prepared to settle accounts vigorously with "their own" nationalism, but they like to name other types of nationalism. Nationalists have occupied some institutions and have relatively strong positions in them. And behold, it is those who acquire the fame of "nationalist" champions and so on, who find it easiest to get into certain academies of sciences today.

Of exceptional importance for the state of and development of intranational relations is the realization of the constitutional concept of the Yugoslav Federation, and especially in the spirit of the positions of the 21st session of the LCY Central Committee. Today, too, we are compelled to conclude that the weakest side of our federalism is the lack of development and immaturity of its self-management dimension, which inevitably leads to a statist-bureaucratic glorification of the national state and nation, and from there it is not a far fall to nationalism or nationalisms, and an undermining and weakening of the unity of the Yugoslav community. The LC and organized socialist actions must focus on developing precisely those components of our federalism which find expression in the working class interest as a cohesive factor, while at the same time equally preserving, fostering, and developing its other component -- the equality, brotherhood, and unity of our nations and nationalities.

Individuals and groups, not only outside the LC but even within its ranks, interpret the essence of the decisions of the second AVNOJ session with the aim of defending separatist and not only unitarist tendencies. It is characteristic here that individuals cite the AVNOJ principles only when they want to warn of the danger from unitarism, and not of the threat to Yugoslavia's unity and strength; even though it is clear that without Yugoslavian unity and strength, there can be neither freedom and equality nor prosperity for the Yugoslav peoples. We should fight with equal determination and persistence against both unitaristic and separatist tendencies, Suvar said.

Continuing his address, Stipe Suvar stressed that the LC can consolidate its new historic role -- new in relation to the role of the party in bourgeois society or in statist socialism -- not only today but also in the long-term, only if it can affirm and link all the productive, class, scientific, and technological forces and tendencies which aspire to break through and surpass the "existing" state of affairs along the lines of social progress and labor liberation.

What is involved is in fact a class, sociopolitical, cultural, and ideological struggle for integral socialist self-management both at the economic basis of society and in the entire political and cultural superstructure. The LCY should thus, all the more so, be comprised primarily of the most creative forces of society which live from their labor, regardless of whether that labor is physical or mental. In the contrary case, he assessed, the danger will continue to exist that the LCY will reproduce within itself the ideologies of the managerial levels of society, and will exhaust itself in their clashes and alliances.

The ideological concept of the LCY is derived from the need for mastery of the scientific, Marxist interpretation of social phenomena and relations in class consciousness, and by means of the social public and the political system also in the general social consciousness; and for the acquired social relations to be changed in practice in the spirit of socialist postulates. The LCY's methods of action and organization proceed from these and similar ideological functions. In abandoning a political monopoly in society, the LCY is confronted with the need to struggle in a pluralism of self-managing interests, and always in a concrete way to ring about their coordination and resolution from the point of view of historical interests.

The LC is and must be the "minority", for "only as such can it be the vanguard of social progress -- that is, perceive socialist practice as a whole", but it can have and confirm that position only if it is democratically linked with the broad popular masses and with all progressive and democratic forces of society.

From our constant criticism of the linkage between the state and party aparatus and from our warnings about the danger of etatization of the party, we still have not drawn the consequences where polycentric statism is concerned. The state-party link has in fact shifted from the federal level to the republican and provincial level, and this has created and is still creating many negative consequences.

TANJUG REPORTS LABIN COAL MINE STRIKES

4 May Workers Attendance Cited

LD041914 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1514 GMT 4 May 87

[Excerpt] Labin, 4 May (TANJUG) -- At a roll call preceding a descent into the pits of the Rasa Istrian mines, there were 359 miners on the first shift, while in the accompanying services there were 368 workers. In the Tupljak pit, where the strike started, 228 miners descended, which is 36 more than the usual daily number before the work stoppage [as received]. In the Ugljenokop Labin basic organization of associated labor 130 miners descended into the pit, while around 80 remained outside, gathering at the usual meeting place. In the first shift at the Istraian coal mines a total of 726 out of 1,687 employees worked today. If the regular daily average of absences from work (sick leave, annual leave, and others) of 338 workers is taken into account, it is obvious that the strike has not stopped. However, it still remains to be seen what the response of the miners in the second and the third shifts will be. [passage omitted]

Management Says Work Stopped

LD050913 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0748 GMT 5 May 87

[Text] Labin, 5 May (TANJUG) -- A representative of the management of the Rasa Istrian coal mine in Labin announced this morning that production has stopped at all the facilties. The strike has lasted several days, and the strikers have decided on a complete work stoppage until their demands are met. Their two basic demands are: the replacement of some mine managers and an increase in the basic income of pit workers.

This morning, as happened yesterday with the second and third shifts, only a group of workers vital for maintaining the shaft went down into the pit. Today the Rasa work community has also stopped work.

The mines' management is expected to hand in its resignation during the day.

TANJUG ON ANNIVERSARY CEREMONY ON TITO'S DEATH

LD041805 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1312 GMT 4 May 87

[Text] Belgrade, 4 May (TANJUG) -- To commemorate the seventh anniversary of the death of the Yugoslav people's greatest son, Josip Broz Tito, at 1505 today factory sirens were switched on throughout the country.

Yugoslavs once again stood at attention to pay homage to the leader of our revolution and the indefatigable fighter for peace in the world. For a minute engines, trains, and trucks stood silent while fresh flowers were laid on the white marble stone in the House of Flowers. After the sirens stopped, delegations of the federation and the SFRY Armed Forces entered the House of Flowers.

The delegation of the federation included Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency; Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Ivo Vrandecic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Branko Mikulic, presient of the Federal Executive Council; Nenad Bucin, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference; Marija Todorovic, president of the Council of the Yugoslav TU Federation; Vlajko Bajic, secretary of the Presidium of the SUBNOR [Federation of Veterans' Associations of Yugoslavia] Federal Committee; and Hasim Redzepi, president of the Presidium of the Federation of the Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia.

The delegation of the SFRY Armed Forces consisted of: Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense; Colonel General Zorko Canadi, the chief of General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army; and Colonel General Georgije Jovicic, president of the Presidium of the Committee of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army.

On behalf of the delegation of the federation, flowers were laid by Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, and on behalf of the SFRY Armed Forces by Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense. After laying flowers, the delegations paid tribute to Josip Broz Tito by observing 1 minute of silence followed by the playing of the Yugoslav national anthem.

The delegation of the federation wrote the following entry in the memorial book: "In the year which marks the 50th anniversary of Josip Broz Tito's advent at the head of Yugoslavia's Communist Party, we proudly emphasize the greatness and importance of Tito's role in the creation of the SFRY.

"Aware of their historical responsibility, the working class and all working people and citizens, nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia are unwaveringly proceeding along Tito's path determined to safeguard the achievements of the national liberation struggle and socialist revolution -- independence, non-alignment, equality, brotherhood and unity, socialism and self-management."

The following message was inscribed by the delegation of the SFRY Armed Forces: "Our Armed Froces are united, morally and politically firm, and highly trained to fight for and defend the SFRY's freedom and independence and its constitutional order. As a safe guarantee for peaceful socialist development on the basis of self-management they are determined to continue your achievement, that is, the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities."

PRESIDENCY ISSUES REPORT ON ANTISOCIALIST ACTIVITY

LD041206 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0925 GMT 3 May 87

[Text] Belgrade, 4 May (TANJUG) -- Economic difficulties, stagnation in the development of self-management, and insufficient efficiency in the functioning of the political and economic system, in addition to some other weaknesses and contradictions in our society, are having a negative influence on the country's overall political security situation.

All this -- especially the slowness in changing the state of and in opening up prospects for finding a way out of the current situation -- is provoking increased worry and disquiet as well as dissatisfaction on the part of workers and citizens.

This is stressed in the SFRY Presidency's report on the state of and problems in domestic and foreign policy which was sent to the Yugoslav Assembly and in which a special section is devoted to the political security situation and the protection of the constitutional system.

The SFRY Presidency warns that in the period under review there has been an increase in activity from antisocialist and anti-self-management positions. Individuals and groups are elaborating and presenting programs and platforms in which they advocate the introduction of a multiparty system or a centralist-etatist social system. It adds that they are negating individual nations, are advocating the abolition of some republics and provinces, and are attempting to present Yugoslavia as a country in which human rights and freedoms are not respected.

The target of the attacks by antisocialist and anti-self-management positions are the revolution's basic achievements and everything resulting from the country's postwar construction. They do not even shrink from discrediting the roles of Comrade Tito and the LC. The point of departure for all such attacks is nationalism, the Presidency states, and stresses that this evil is on the increase in all environments. A section of the reactionary clergy, in collaboration with nationalism, has remained especially aggressive.

In this context, the SFRY Presidency is placing special emphasis on the circumstances in Kosovo. It says that positive results have been achieved in stabilizing the situation but adds that there are still political-security problems. The activity of Albanian separatistis and nationalists continues and stability in the province is also being imperilled by activity from Serbian and Montenegrin nationalist positions. As a result of all this, the SFRY Presidency's report stresses, it is necessary to devote even greater attention in the upcoming period to the frustration of hostile activity, especially those activities designed to generate a climate of intranational distrust and provoke situations in which excesses may occur.

Because our society has applied legal measures in addition to ideopolitical ones in frustrating the hostile elements, certain circles abroad are attempting to portray Yugoslavia as a country with a large number of so-called political prisoners. The Presidency refutes such unfounded allegations with convincing statistics. In the report, for example, it says that in the past few years the number of peresons convicted for these actions has been on the decline and is about 0.2 percent of the total number of all persons sentenced for all kinds of general, economic, and other crimes. These are people who have committed criminal acts of association for the purpose of hostile activity; counterrevolutionary threats to the social order; spying; fomenting national, racial, and religious hatred, dissension and intolerance; terrorism; war crimes; and hostile propaganda.

Fighting for a stable political-security situation within the framework of its borders, Yugoslavia is constantly and actively advocating the elimination of all forms of international terrorism and condemming the practice of double standards in dealing with it. This practice, the State Presidency's Report stresses, will be continued in the future, too.